The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,042.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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Ten Lines and under—

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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Colombo	21
„ Carwar	14	„ Galle	22
„ Mangalore	15	„ Negapatam	25
„ Cannanore	16	„ Pondicherry	26
„ Tellicherry	16	„ Madras	28
„ Calicut	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Beypore	17	„ Vizagapatam ...Oct.	1
„ Cochin	18	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Allepey	19	„ Gopaulpore	2
„ Tuticorin	20	„ False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	22
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	22
„ Guadur	7	„ Bushire	23
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	26
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	29
			Oct.
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	1
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Proximo.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is well-known in the China trade, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For particulars as to Rates of Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Floor Cloth.	
Rollers, Skins.	Belting of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Clear Cloth.
Portland Cement.	Paper for Mill use.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Wire Netting.	Fire Bricks.
	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SOUND WINES.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Wines on account of the late Franco-Indian Company :—

139	Cases, 2 dozen Pints each,		Imperial Champagne.
30	do 1 do	Qts. do	do do
49	do	do	Pauillac Claret
35	do	do	St Julien do
20	do	do	Haut Canon Claret
10	do	do	La Conseillante do
38	do	do	Pignon Brandy
10	do	do	old do do
1	do	do	Liqueur Cassis.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

30 Sets of best Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services.
2 dozen ditto Cruet Stands with 4 and 6 bottles
2 ditto ditto Butter Coolers.
5 Cases ditto Spoons and Forks.

On account of the concerned, the valuable Jewellery, consists of Diamond and Emerald Rings, Ruby and Emerald Ear-rings, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A Palanquin-shape Office Shigram, with handsome Black Horse and Harness.
A pair of very handsome Arab Carriage Horses.
A Grey ditto Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises, such as rich star Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plated ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 2 Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Sets, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as a round Dining Table for 6 persons, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy, Rocking and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Half-backed Sofas, China gilt Cabinet, plated hanging Argand Lamp, first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt frames, Hatstand, Screen, English Brass and Iron Painted Bedsteads, Child's Cot and Cradle, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. Penson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET, The Wilderness, Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

2	First-rate English-built		Miniature Broughams, by James.
2	ditto	ditto	Dog-carts, by Windower.
1	ditto	ditto	Mail Phaeton, by Casterton of Long Acre.
1	ditto	ditto	Mail Phaeton by Robert Ness.

And a few other new and second-hand Carriages.

Bombay, 2nd September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddock.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Diners à la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 11th Sept., at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the LONDON and BOMBAY BANK and GENERAL FINANCIAL and INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION, Limited, will be HELD at No. 3, Dean Lane, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to take into consideration some important measures with reference to the recent proceedings of the Liquidators.

1st September 1871.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on FRIDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the TWENTY-SIXTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest ; and also the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the TWENTY-SIXTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS, being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against, the ESTATE of JAMES BOUGHEY BEWSHER, formerly of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, in England, but late of Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, a Captain in Her Majesty's Indian Navy, deceased, who died at Montone Alpes Maritimes, France, on the 9th day of November 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were, on the 30th day of August 1871, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay, Merchants, one of the constituted Attorneys of WILLIAM BLACKETT BEWSHER, Executor of the said Will of the said JAMES BOUGHEY BEWSHER, deceased, are required on or before the 2nd day of October 1871 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, at Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of their Claim upon, or against, the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last-mentioned period, the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said William Blackett Bewsher, as such Executor as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All PERSONS indebted to the said Estate or having Property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 1st day of September 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN
BOMBAY,
ON 1ST NOVEMBER 1871,

in the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

WANTED.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEMEN.—Terms Moderate.—The House is pleasantly situated in a healthy locality commanding a full view of Malabar Hill, Back Bay, the Maidan, Apollo Pier, and Harbour. About 8 minutes' walk from the Dockyard, Fort. Good Stabling if required. Terms, &c, apply to 8 Grant's Buildings, 2nd Floor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Screws, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st September next, the WHOLE or PART of the OFFICES in No. 6 TAMARIND LANE, in occupation of Mr. B. H. CAMA ; also the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3 Meadow Street—both with Cookrooms attached, and well-suited either for Residence or Office.—For further particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

Apollo House.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMEMTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.
A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."
The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.
The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."
A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.
For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1113 of 1865.

DAMODHUR RAGHOBA, WITTOBA RAGHOBA, and BALCRISTNA RAGHOBA.........Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOROBA RAGHOBA, MANOCKJEE SORABJEE BHUGUT, and BAPOO JUGGONNATH BHUNDAREE.........Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventh day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be sold in sixteen (16) Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of SEPTEMBER 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day :—

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty six square yards and thirty-nine hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom-House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, bounded on the north and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 2 and 9, hereinafter described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by an oart passage, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Hurrichund Damooljee but are now occupied by the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-two square yards and twenty-two hundredths of a square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with a small dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 3, 1, 7, and 8, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by Deorga, woman, and Syed Hoosain Nalbund.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards and 71-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 4, 2, 6, and 7, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Rustomjee Bharoocha, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs 2-8 per annum.

Lot No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and 20-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 3, and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by a public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Mrs. Paul, as Fazendaree tenant at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 2-4 per annum.

Lot No 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards and 63-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, and bounded on the north by the property of Rustomjee Byramjee Saboowalla, on the south by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos 4 and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, on the east by Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Pestonjee Cooverjee Doctor, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 5 per annum.

Lot No 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards and 75-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 7, 3 and 4, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said ground has for some years past been and now is in the possession of the plaintiffs and of the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards and 88/100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 6, 8, 2 and 3, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said piece of ground has for some years past been, and now is, in the possession of the plaintiffs and of the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and thirty-eight hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with a bungalow standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 B, bounded on the north, south and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 7 and 2, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, in the occupation of the defendant Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree.

Lot No. 9.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-three square yards and eight-three hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with a chawl or range of building standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 and No. 1 A, respectively, bounded on the north and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 2 and 1, described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by a oart passage, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by the defendant Manockjee Sorabjee, Nusserwanjee Eduljee, and Wittoo Taunoour.

Lot No. 10.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 2,671 square yards and 5/9 of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 552, and bounded on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Patell, on the south by the oart of the late Pootoba Dadoba, on the east by the oart of Asseebai, widow of Shapoorjee Cursetjee, and on the west partly by the property of Gabriel De Souza and partly by the oart of the said Pootoba Dadoba.

Lot No. 11.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of an oart with several cocoanut trees standing and growing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Lower Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 552, bounded on the north and west by the oart of Bhasker Crustna Gawer, and on the south and east by the oart of the Portuguese church, and which land is sold, subject to any estate and interest of Reverend D. F. Rodrigues, Mr N. Rodrigues, and Mr. J. S. Rodrigues in a house standing on such land, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 674.

Lot No. 12.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 9, and bounded on the north by the batty fields of Hurgowan Madhowdas, on the south by the ground of Boodia Sookar Kunj, on the east by the batty ground of Jao Ignacio Pereira, and on the west by the road of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 13.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement 514 square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, bounded on the north by the batty ground belonging to Jao Ignacio Pereira and Manockjee Cursetjee, on the south by the batty ground of Jao Antonio Louis, on the east by the batty ground of Jao Ignacio Pereira, and on the west by the batty fields of Antonio Pereira Dias, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, in the occupation of the said Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 14.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty fields, containing by admeasurement 1,787 square yards and 3-9ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, and bounded on the north by the batty ground belonging partly to Esool Mahomed and partly to Bhoodia Sookar Kunj, on the south by a small passage, on the east by the Sion Road, and on the west by the batty ground of Esool Mahomed, and which said piece of ground has for some years past been and now is occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 15.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards and 7/9 of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, bounded on the north by a small passage, on the south by a batty field of Crustna Balum Bhoir, on the east by Sion Road, and on the west by batty fields of Boodia Bailoo Patel, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 16.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 2,654 square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, bounded on the north by the Sion Road, on the south by the Government ground, on the east by the property of Babajee Succaram, and on the west by the property of Jamsetjee Parsee, and which said ground has for some years past been and now is occupied by Babool Wittoo Bhundaree, as Fazundaree tenant, at a Fazundaree rent of Rs. 10 per annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, and at the Office of Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, Attornies for the above named Plaintiffs, Rampart Road.—Dated this 16th day of August 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 820 of 1867.

MADHOWJEE DYAL and PRAGJEE DYAL.........Plaintiffs.

vs.

NURROTUM NARRONJEE, DWARKADAS NARRONJEE, NANDIBAEE, Widow of NARRONJEE JAITHA, deceased, and DEWCOOVERBAEE, Widow of DYAL NARRONJEE, deceased.........Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the NINTH day of MARCH 1871, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD in Seven Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 6th and 7th days of September 1871, respectively at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement eighty-nine and a half square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the south side of Mangoe Senoy Street, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 986, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the north by the said Mangoe Senoy Street, on the south by a passage dividing the said land from property of Dwarkadas Vussonjee, on the east by the house of Shamjee Khetsey, on the west by the house of Vussonjee Heerjee, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants, and are now occupied by the family of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, or their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight and seven fifty-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,086, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the north by a shop (being Lot No. 3) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the south by the property of Khoja Alloo Ebrahim, on the east by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on the west by the house of Khoja Peroo Mahomed, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants, and are now occupied by the family of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, or their tenants.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dayal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight and seven fifty-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,086, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the north by a shop (being Lot No. 4) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the south by a shop (being Lot No. 2) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the east by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on the west by the house of Khoja Peeroo Mahomed, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants and are now unoccupied.

Lot No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight and seven fifty-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,086, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the north by a shop (being Lot No. 5) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the south by a shop (being Lot No. 3) of the said Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, on the east by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on the west by the house of Khoja Peroo Mahomed, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants and are now unoccupied.

Lot No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement thirty-one and eleven thirty-sixths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No, 1,086, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the north partly by a shop belonging jointly to Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Purshotum Munmohundass and partly by Kitchen Garden otherwise known as Sunkersett Lane, on the south by a shop of Narronjee Jaitha, deceased (being Lot No. 4), on or towards the east by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Khoja Peroo Mahomed, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants and are now occupied by the family of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, or their tenants.

Lot No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in a piece of land containing by admeasurement thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts, with the house and building standing thereon, situate in a Street called Khoriat Faria Street, in the village of Kumballia, in Jamnugger, in the Zillah of Rajkote.

Lot No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcooverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in a piece of land containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, with the warehouse building standing thereon and the vacant piece of land adjoining thereto, situate at a cross road called Hattidi Chukla, in the village of Kumballia, in Jamnuggur, in the Zillah of Rajkote.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner ; or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies for Madhowjee Dyal, one of the Plaintiffs, in Apollo Street, within the Fort ; and at the Office of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Attorney for Nurrotumdas Narronjee, one of the Defendants, in Meadow Street, within the Fort ; and at the Office of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, Attornies for Dwarkadas Narronjee, one of the Defendants, in Marine Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 2nd day of August 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—TENDERS to be DELIVERED on MONDAY, the 11th September 1871, are INVITED for WOODEN SPIRAL STAIRCASES and ROOF VENTILATORS for the New Secretariat.

Forms of Tender and further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Archl. Ex. Engr. and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 1st Sept. 1871.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H.M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 4th September 1871, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Boilers, Iron, Awnings, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boats, Masts, Yards, old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c., with a quantity of Coke and Coal Dust; also five "Troop Barges," with Stores belonging to H.M.'s Indian Transport Service. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 21st August 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE and GOODS are now being conveyed DAILY between BOMBAY and AHMEDABAD without change of Vehicles, and at the Ordinary Rates.

The Passenger Trains run in accordance with the Time Table issued June 5th, and which is exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Camp Mehmoodabad, 31st August 1871.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA
St. LEGER SWEEP.—1871.

Committee of Management.

Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
Capt. J. CHARLEY, 60th Rifles.
W. A. ROBERTS, Esq., R. H. A.
Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Terms,
SAME AS DERBY SWEEP.

To close on the 6th September, and Drawing to take place the same day at noon at the Murree Club.

Cheques, Money Orders, &c, to be made payable, and applications to be made, to the SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co.,

SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

are prepared to execute all orders for OILMAN'S STORES, WINES, etc., etc.

Also RAILS, MACHINERY, and all kinds of CONTRACTOR'S TOOLS and MATERIALS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d. „
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10¾d. „
For smaller sums	1s. 10 11/16d. „

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

PESTONJEE and DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.'s TRUST ESTATE.—NOTICE.—A SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. will be PAID on and after the FIFTH SEPTEMBER next, at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 19, Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, to such Creditors of this Estate whose Claims have been adjusted and admitted by the Trustees.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,
N. ARDASEER,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th Aug. 1871.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS of RECEIPTS for Rs. 500 each, paid to New Bank of Bombay in names of Messrs. KESSOWJEE NAIK and DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY as deposit for Shares to be issued by the then projected Company called "The Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are hereby REQUIRED to PRESENT their said RECEIPTS, at the Office of Messrs. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., in Fort, Elphinstone Circle, and receive the amount of such deposit and sign Applications for Shares in said Company, and pay the sum of Rs. 1,250 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 15th instant, to the Undersigned on or before the 5th proximo. In default the said Receipt of Rs. 500 will be forfeited and Shares will not be allotted to the Holders of said Receipts.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received up to 15th instant for SUPPLYING the above Company with SUNDRY ARTICLES, such as TALLOW, PAINT, NAILS, RIVETTS BAMBOOS, BASKETS, OIL, HIDES, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. M. TENNENT, Manager,
Apollo Street, No. 23.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1871, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1871.
2.—To appoint a Director in the place of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, who retires by rotation.
3.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th instant until after the Meeting.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1871.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 11th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the Season 1870-71.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a new Board of Directors, the present Directors being re-eligible, and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 28th August 1871.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S MILLS, at Parell, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of September 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1871.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
શાઃ નરશી કેશવજી દાઃ ગંગાદાશ રણછોડદાશ.
i. e. NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Gungadas Runchordas,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mandvee Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Color Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th AUGUST to 9th SEPTEMBER 1871 (both days inclusive).

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the year ending 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Thomas H. Moore as a Director in the room of Mr. J. G. Smith, resigned, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. W. G. Hall, who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a Special Resolution according to the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and under the power to that effect conferred by section 12 of the same Act :—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional shares, to be called the "New Issue," of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 150 per share to the Shareholders of the Company, who shall be entitled to the said shares on making application for the same on or before the 10th day of October next, in the proportion of one such new share to every four shares standing in the name of the Shareholder so applying for the same in the Register Books of the Company on the said 10th day of October next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders on payment of the sum of Rs. 500 per share as aforesaid. And that any and all the shares of the said "New Issue," which shall not be so applied for, and allotted in manner aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner and at such time as may appear to them best for the interests of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th day of AUGUST to the 5th day of SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1871.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broad sides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Ranking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NOTICES.

SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

ALL

LAST SEASON'S STOCK,

TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8th AUGUST 1871.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT
TO
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermention low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Article		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8	18 8	
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each ...6-8, 7-8,		10 0	17 0	17 8	
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0	23 0	
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0			
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	24 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.		10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks, ...per doz.		11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripes		12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain		15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0		
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

WHITE HELMETS.

FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap.	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear	from 5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0

BRACES,

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 4
Do. best quality	2 0	2 4
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 4
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 0
White, do.	2 0	2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,
A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK
HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
1,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	181½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
15,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,580 x-d
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	148
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	940
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	415

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	1,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	440
150	12,000	11,000	290 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	235 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	575
500	1,880	all	40	*Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co	3,200 x-d
150	5,500	all	100	*Fort Press Co.	9,350
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press	985
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
300	5,000	2,000	10 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,110
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	635
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,00.	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	820

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
100	5,500	all	..	Bombay	2,800 nl.
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,075
4000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	310
750	2,500	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,875
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,270
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,100
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,680
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,350 nl.

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
95	19½	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...		East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅜d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	"	10-12
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	220
Five-Franc Pieces	"	203
Bar Silver	"	111
Gold Leaf	"	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	"	17-2
Australian Gold	"	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	105⅞
Four per cent.	99⅞
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108¾
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	93½ ex-c.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Lockwood, Apothecary, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from England.
Williams, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Europe.
Campbell, Captain, Royal Engineers, from leave, from Europe.
Elton, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Johnson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Native Infantry, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Bradford, Major, 108th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 30th August, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

29th Regiment N I.—Captain P. A. Browne to retain the adjutancy on promotion.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug. 30.)

Under Section 7 of Act XXVI. of 1870 (the Prison Act), Mr. James Colquhoun Colvin, Officiating Magistrate of Shahjehanpore, to officiate as Superintendent of the District Jail, and Baboo Kalee Prosono Ghosaul, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, to hold medical charge of the same, and each to be invested with all the necessary powers under the Act during the absence on leave of Doctor Worseley Poulett Harris, Civil Surgeon of Shahjehanpore, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Roxburgh Tucker to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Jhansie Division.

Mr. Philip Niblett, Deputy Collector of Benares, is transferred in the same capacity to Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. Thomas Allen Brown.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Bangalore (s)	Angove	Suez, Aug. 20.
Sept. 1	Abyssinia (s)	Gray	Calcutta, Aug. 8.
	Futtey Salam	Halliday	Mauritius, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Defiance	Angel	Liverpool.
	Glenlora	Edward	Chittagong.

The brig Amazad, Nacoda, to Mozambique, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 29 Sagof .... Nacoda .... Jeddah, July 14.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 29 Oriental (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 29 Sattara (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Montana, 10 bags corks, P Nanabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Callirhoe, 250 packages iron nails, T Adomjee.
Walkyrin, 20 cases lead paints, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 2 bales wall paper, T Abdoolally & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 20 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Walamo (s), 5 cases cochineal, N Soonderjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Foochow, 2 cases medicine, Finlay, Scott & Co,

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 1 bale cotton, S Tyebjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass; 88 bales cotton, A Dhondeeram; 18 bales cotton, J Vurriya; 35 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass; 300 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Walamo (s), 68 bales cotton, C Cullonjee; 60 bales cotton, G Motilall; 46 bales cotton, G Soonderjee; 38 bales cotton, C Versey; 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 62 bales cotton, L Soonderjee; 16 bales wool, E Hassun; 8 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 50 bales cotton, P Gungajul; 14½ bales cotton, M J Vussrsy; 120 bales cotton, D Sasson & Co; 26 bales cotton, M Ramjee; 101 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.
Surat (s), 40 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 38 bales cotton, K Pestamber.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 10 boxes blood stones, A Dorabjee; 3 cases indigo W Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Surat (s), 389 bags ground nuts, A C Dady & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Duiveland, 45 packages senna leaves, D Merwanjee; 100 bags linseed, Farnham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s) 152 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 9	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 2	11 A.M.	
China	" 13	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	" 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail. for Europe.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LYNCH—September 1st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of George S. Lynch, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAKE—August 28th, at Nagpore, Central Provinces, the wife of John Brake, Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces, of a son.
HOWELL—August 26th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of W. L. Howell, Esq., of Chutwarra Factory, of a son.
MACKENZIE—August 24th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain H. L. Mackenzie, R. A., prematurely, of a daughter.
PARSONS—August 27th, at Bareilly, the wife of Surgeon F. Parsons, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
WALKER—August 25th, at 9, Middleton Row, the wife of Mr. J. Walker, of a son.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—August 25th, at Meerut, Annie Elizabeth, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. L. Mackenzie.
McKERTISH—August 29th, at Madras, Mrs. Harriett McKertish, aged 62 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1871.

FROM a report of the Suez Canal Company, presented to the shareholders at a meeting held on the 20th of July, we learn that the total indebtedness of the Company, including original capital and all expenses of construction up to the 31st of May of this year, amounted to the sum of 462 million francs, or 28½ millions sterling. The receipts of the year 1870, from all sources, are stated to have been 6,400,000 francs, which, added to the sum in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, gave a total of 27,236,000 francs against an expenditure of 33 millions, so that the deficit for the year was six million francs. The 33 millions covered interest and sinking fund on capital besides the cost of maintaining the Canal and of the general service of the Company. The estimate for the present year is as follows :—

Expenditure	18,500,000 fr.
The receipts of the first five months of the year having been, on the average, about 850,000 francs a month, the minimum revenue for the year, without reckoning anything on account of the certain increase of the traffic through the Canal, will be	10,000,000 „
The deficit for 1871 will therefore be	8,500,000 „
Add deficit for 1870	6,000,000 „
Total deficit to be provided for at the commencement of the year 1872	14,500,000 „

In order to meet these obligations, and provide a surplus which will enable the Company to, it is hoped, finally close its capital account, the Directors recommended the shareholders to raise a new loan of 20 million francs. This would give them a bonus,—the debts to be immediately paid off being only 14½ millions,—of 5½ millions to begin next year with. An extraordinary receipt of 3 millions, which is expected to fall in, will increase this amount to 8½ millions. It is calculated that the annual rate of progress in the shipping trade of the Canal will be at least 20 per cent.; and, the receipts for 1871 being taken at 10 million, this estimate brings the receipts for 1872 up to 12 million, so that the total income next year will be 20½ million, francs. The expenditure is estimated at 17,100,000 francs, of which sum the proportion assigned for the cost of the different services, without reckoning that for the maintenance of the Canal, is 2,930,000 francs. There ought, therefore, if those figures are accurate, to be a surplus of income left at the end of next year of 3,400,000 francs. In the succeeding year, 1873, it being assumed that the same rate of progress in the traffic is sustained, the receipts should be 14 millions, which, added to the surplus, makes a total income of 17,400,000 francs to meet an expenditure of 17,100,000 francs. There will, then, be still a small balance on the right side to begin the year 1874 with; and, if the annual expenditure remain a constant quantity while the revenue from the Canal still steadily increases, the income for that year will be 16,300,000 francs against an expenditure of 17,100,000. By the end of 1874, in fact, if the estimate be, as we believe it is, well founded, that a continually increasing proportion of the trade of the world will pass through the Canal, the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure ought to be attained, and from 1875 onwards the shareholders will have the satisfaction of seeing their dividends paid regularly out of the income of their property. This is certainly a much more satisfactory state of affairs, so far as regards the pecuniary interests of the shareholders, than was generally believed to exist; and possibly the men who lent the capital to carry out this splendid enterprize may yet have their faith rewarded by receiving a fair profit on their investment, instead of being perforce content with the glow of virtuous satisfaction which attends the consciousness of having done a service to mankind. It is obvious that interest can only be payable on a comparatively small proportion of the Company's obligations, or the annual charges would be considerably higher than 17 million francs; but no one has ever been able to ascertain the exact relations between the Company and the Viceroy of Egypt in regard to the raising of the capital required for the construction of the Canal, though it is shrewdly suspected that M. de Lesseps succeeded, as the Yankees would say, in spoiling the Egyptian pretty handsomely, and that His Highness is not likely to get any interest on his bonds for a long time to come. However that may be, the Directors are in their right in congratulating the shareholders that they are "the incontestable and uncontested masters of the Canal property," and that their profits now will be all the greater because they will not have "to "share them with those who might have aided "them in moments of difficulty." Perfidious Albion has been foiled again, and Mr. John Pender and his friends have lost their chance of buying the Canal a bargain for English merchants. No one can grudge the French shareholders their triumph; and we have no doubt that at the adjourned meeting on the 20th of last month the Directors were able to show there would be no difficulty in borrowing the twenty million francs needed to make their noble work remunerative to M. de Lesseps' faithful admirers.

THE way in which the Chairman of the Bench of Justices managed the meeting of last Thursday, though not perhaps altogether warranted by any extant code of rules for the conduct of public meetings, yet augured well for the future, in that Mr. Connon evinced a strong determination to check the interference of individual members with his prerogatives as a Chairman. The meeting in question was much excited by the several adjournments, and the difficulties with which the Chairman had to contend increased in proportion as that excitement culminated, and it may be truly said that Mr. Connon's chair was no bed of roses on the occasion. Indeed, we are almost of opinion that it were only his due, if, on reflection, the Justices were to offer him an apology for the way many of their body harassed, if they did not even bully, him. We are told that there are no bye-laws of the Bench; and that some antiquated rules which Mr. Maxwell had before him on the table, some time back were only fit for the waste-paper basket, and could not be used under the present Act. Practically there have been no bye-laws for the past five years, and one cannot but wonder how work was done during that time. What harmony and concord must have existed formerly—what equanimity of temper! Disputes on points of order and rule must have been banished from those peaceful meetings; or was it that the Justices were too apathetic to care how work was done, or rather not done? Aye, there's the rub. But times are changed now. We have the Chairman's assurance, repeatedly given, that the Bench has grown to be hypercritical and exacting; so exacting, indeed, that Mr. Connon proceeded to clinch each resolution that the Bench carried, by rivetting it by a second resolution on the same question. He was determined to make assurance doubly sure.

Take another example, which shows the crying need of bye-laws. The Municipal Act enjoins that due notice should be given of the nature of the proposed business *seven days before the day of meeting*. Nevertheless, propositions are now admitted at even *one* day's notice, and amendments without any notice at all! Now, what is an "amendment" but a "proposition" called by a different name? and where is the rule which abolishes in favour of amendments those wise restrictions which surround propositions? To make a distinction in principle between matters which differ only in name is not worthy of men of business; and the sooner that the Bench looks to it the better for its reputation. It is said that the Bench has no power to make bye-laws, but surely it is an inherent right of every Assembly to lay down rules for the decent conduct of its own debates. The duty of the Clerk of the Peace, and of the Worshipful Bench, in this respect, appears to our common sense to be sufficiently plain. The *day* of the meeting having been fixed upon, all propositions, and amendments to propositions, which have reached the Clerk seven days before that day, should be admitted in the list of business to be transacted at the meeting, *and no more*, let it come under any disguise whatever. For, mark you, the effect on the Corporation of an "amendment," or a "rider," if we must use that objectionable term, may be as serious to its welfare as that of any "proposition," and there is no earthly reason why the two first should be allowed privileges denied, and very properly denied, to the last. Let the Justices consider to what a position they bring themselves by admitting impromptu amendments, some of which they swallow with the ease of the proverbial camel, while they strain over a gnat of a proposition.

Again, in the matter of these amendments, we have been favoured with another reference to the practice of the House of Commons, but in their case the Chairman did not imitate that practice at all. When notice of a motion is given in the House of Commons, and amendments are to be moved on it, each amendment is discussed by itself, and the invariable form in which they are all worded is, "that certain words be left out of the original motion," and generally that "some other words be inserted in their place." The *first* question that the Speaker puts is "that "the words proposed to be left out stand part "of the question," and the division which follows *is therefore really taken on the original motion in its integrity*, and not on any particular amendment. Of course the supporters of all the various amendments may vote in the negative and have a majority, when the words at issue are left out; and then the *further* question arises, involving a division on that particular amendment which has been discussed, whether certain words shall be inserted in or added to the resolution. If this division is favourable to the amendment, no further division can take place on its merits, but new amendments may be moved to leave out other words of the original resolution, which the first amendment did not touch, in order to substitute something else for them. If the question, "that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," be answered in the affirmative, no further amendment on that part of the resolution can be entertained. This is a business-like mode of procedure, which permits of progress being made, while it at the same time allows the fullest liberty of discussion. But we need not say that it has no resemblance whatever to the past or present practice of the Bombay Bench of Justices.

One proceeding of the Chairman at the last meeting, we confess, has puzzled us, though doubtless it is open to solution from the right quarter. We have already cursorily alluded to the way that a proposition, or amendment, which had been carried by the Bench was regarded as invalid until it has been again carried by it as a *resolution*. Wherefore these two processes? A proposition, or an amendment, or a rider, the principle and wording of which have once been affirmed by a majority, becomes *ipso facto* the law of the Bench from that moment, and needs no further re stamping to establish it as such. The Justices will remember that Mr. Walshe's amendment was first carried by a majority of 3, polled, and that it thus became a resolution of the Bench; yet the Chairman, by some, to us, inexplicable arrangement, forced that resolution to run again the gauntlet of another poll, and it barely saved itself (and the Bench from stultifying its own decision) by a majority of one. We repeat, why should this double process be required when one appears to be quite sufficient; and, if it is said that it is not sufficient, why is it not? But the simplest method of solving the problem will be for the Bench either to appoint a Committee to frame a set of rules for its guidance or to adopt the regulations, based as far as is possible on the practice of the House of Commons, of the well known handy book of laws for the conduct of public meetings.

THE committee to enquire into the financial position of the Municipality will meet for two days next week, to lay down general rules for the conduct of the enquiry, and will then probably adjourn for a week or two.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HENRY TOMBS, V.C., K.C.B., assumed command of the Allahabad station on the departure of Major-General B. Fraser Tytler, C.B., on Wednesday evening.

IT is said that the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Louis Jackson will probably try the appeal in the matter of Ameer Khan and the other alleged Wahabee prisoners.

PRIVATE letters inform us (*Pioneer*) that it is anticipated in Burmah that the rice crops will fail—the rain having been so incessant. The bund from Myanoung to Prome has given way before the flood, and the country is under water. The Chief Commissioner, on receiving the news, went up himself to the scene of the disaster.

THE *Madras Times* asks—"Will any one kindly teach the Collector of Income-tax the first elements of his duty? He is now sending out notices of assessment *open*, instead of under cover, as formerly, and as common sense might suggest, so that every clerk in one's office can see what his master's income is. The tax is bad enough; but this is adding insult to injury."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and suite, who had gone a few days previously to Singhur to stay there for some days, returned to Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Tuesday night, in consequence of a heavy fall of rain at Singhur. It must, we should think, be continually raining at present on the high hill on which Singhur is built.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says—"It is evident that the Lords of the Admiralty are prepared for a lengthened inquiry into the causes which led to the grounding of H. M. S. Agincourt, as they have appointed Captain Bythesea, V.C., to the temporary command of the Warrior, and Captain Gibson to the Northumberland, vice Captains the Hon. H. C. Glyn and Alexander, detained as witnesses at Devonport."

AT the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Government of India has decided that Lieutenant-Governors may avail themselves of the services of junior civilians as private secretaries. The appointment will carry with it an allowance of Rs. 350 a month in addition to the substantive pay of the holder, no one of a higher rank than that of joint magistrate to be eligible.

THE *Englishman* has the following :—"Moorshedabad, 28th August.—About sixty feet of the embankment of the River Hooghly at Bonomalipore, one mile south of the Nawab's palace at Moorshedabad, was swept away last night at ten o'clock, and six villages have been inundated. Every means were taken by Mr. Bradbury, the assistant magistrate of Lall Baug, to re-construct the bank, but without avail."

THE Eastern Bengal line has also to some extent been damaged by inundations, and the bridge above Buggoola is considered unsafe, some of the piles having given way last Saturday. Two smaller bridges near Parodah are also, from the same cause, considered unfit for traffic. The Matabangah has flooded the line for some distance at Chooadangah, the rails being some inches under water.

ON Monday, at the Calcutta High Court, Mr. Ingram applied on behalf of Ameer Khan, that the sentence of the Court of Sessions, Patna, be suspended until the hearing of the appeal. Their Lordships, the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, granted the application on the following grounds :—(1) that the prisoner was seventy-seven years old; (2) that he had been convicted on charges for offences committed ten years ago; and (3) that three of the assessors had acquitted the prisoner. The order was made conditional on no opposition being entered by the Government pleader next day.

CARL WILHELM, the composer of the famous "Die Wacht am Rhein," having had an apoplectic attack, and his means not allowing him to visit the watering place recommended by his doctors, Prince Bismarck, informed of this circumstance, wrote him the following letter—"Berlin, 22nd June, 1871. In setting to music Maximilian Schneckenberger's poem, 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' you have given the German nation a song inseparable from the history of the great war just brought to an end. Written at a time when the Rhine land seemed to be threatened by France, 'Die Wacht am Rhein' has—when after a generation the threat was realized—found a general echo in the enthusiastic resolution with which our people accepted the combat to which it was forced. Your merit is to have created the melody which at home and in camp serves to express the sentiment of our national unity. I adhere with much pleasure to the request of the administrative committee of the 'Song Society' in asking you to accept a thousand thalers, to be taken from the fund at the disposal of the Imperial Chancery, in token of the general gratitude of the country. I hope to have to offer you the same sum annually. The chief cashier of the Chancery has order to pay at once against your receipt the above amount for the present year."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 31ST AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was unchanged.

Fair Dhollerah, 7⅛d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes £14,562,500, Dec. £125,000.
Bills discounted £16,437,500, Dec. £62,500.
Bullion...... ... £25,062,500, Dec. £375,000.

THE PRONGS LIGHTHOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 19th June last your correspondent "Blue Peter" says that I proposed to erect the new Lighthouse on "Direction Bank." In this assertion he is in error; it was Mr. Kennelly, or some such name, of the Dockyard, who suggested that plan.

I proposed then, as now, to build the Lighthouse on screw piles a little beyond the extreme end of the S. W. Prong, with its seaward face protected by a breakwater of like materials as were employed for that of the Algiers' Mole. To give a correct idea of what I mean, I would bring out blocks of granite or of concrete in ships from England, which could be used in forming a half-moon breakwater on the seaward face of the intended Lighthouse site; and when complete, there would be still water within its shelter to drive timber-stage piles for the purpose of screwing in cast-iron piles; within the circle of which should be filled in with concrete, after the piles had been tied to a group of three central piles, on which foundation I would erect a segmental cast-iron lighthouse.

Perhaps it would be found that in the early stage of forming the breakwater *large* trap rubble would answer until brought within 20 feet of the surface of low water, on which substratum the blocks of granite or concrete could be deposited. It was some such plan as the foregoing which I advocated, as then ships could boldly steer for the Lighthouse and strike a lee-line course for the Inner-light without the aid of a pilot whilst coming in, or the reverse on going out.

I share the opinion of the majority of your correspondents on this subject that, if the new Lighthouse be completed where I saw a built portion of it when leaving the harbour on the 12th November 1870, it will be a laughing-stock of the world, and a disgrace to those who selected the site. *Nautical men alone should select sites for lighthouses, when let Engineers build them.*

Yours, &c.,
TOM CRINGLE.

London, 4th August.

THE PETITION OF THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS.

No. 2,439 of 1871.

General Department, Bombay, 1st September 1871.

To Messrs. Moolji Thackersey, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated the 9th June 1871, relative to the financial administration of the Municipality of Bombay.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that a Committee has been appointed to inquire into the present state of the finances, and that His Excellency in Council has at present under his consideration the question of altering the existing law, so as to ensure a more effectual supervision over expenditure.—I have, &c.,

W. H. CROWE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st Sept., 8-17 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 31st Aug., 4-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 31st Aug., 8-59 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London,

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st Sept, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29.970, rainfall 12 cents.

CARWAR, 1st Sept, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29-95, rainfall 32 cents.

VINGORLA, 1st Sept, 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 80, rainfall 49 cents.

MANGALORE, 1st Sept, 12 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 78, rainfall 28 cents.

TUTICORIN, 1st Sept, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·736.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—1ST SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Turkey, 31st August, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st September, 12 NOON, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 8 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 31st August, 8-59 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 17 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st September, 2-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 31st August to 9 P.M. of the 1st September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Mr.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 41	0 13
„ Calcutta	9 13	2 51
„ Madras	5 53	0 13

BOMBAY.

BROACH.—There was no rain at Broach last week, and fever prevailed to a slight extent in several of the villages.

KURJUT.—The quantity of rain registered at Kurjut by pluviometer up to the 15th August was 65 inches and 63 cents.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill will sit with the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent in the Appeal Court to-day.

BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.—A correspondent informs us that there are about 750 boys at present attending the Baroda High Schools.

RAIN AT KHALAPOOR.—The fall of rain at Khalapoor, in the Tanna collectorate, up to the 15th August, amounted to 74 inches and 93 cents.

THE ATTEMPT TO CHEAT AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above case, which was fixed for further hearing yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, has been adjourned till Friday next.

ARRIVAL OF A RAJA.—The Raja of Odeypore arrived in Bombay with his family and a number of attendants on Thursday, and has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at Grant Road.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a native when going on board a ship at the Mazagon dockyard fell from the gangway into the dock, and was seriously hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Rama Mulloo was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, for stealing a fowl belonging to a woman named Gunga.

POLICE COURTS.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee went to the Girgaum Police Court and Mr. Showell sat in the Fort Police Court. This arrangement will continue till Mr. Showell's retirement from the Bench, in the beginning of October.

THE WEATHER.—We yesterday reported that up till a late hour on the previous night heavy rain fell; and we are glad to say that the rain continued to fall during the entire night and the whole of yesterday with but short intermissions.

THE TRAGEDY AT RAJCOTE.—We learn that one of the five men wounded at Teeprea, in Rajcote has died, and that the other four are still in a bad state. Colonel Anderson intends to report the matter to Government after getting reliable particulars.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, a Hindoo named Limbhodla was sentenced to receive ten stripes, for stealing a cap from the person of a Memon boy, aged about three years.

THE LATE MR. CURSONDAS MOOLJEE.—All the public offices at Rajcote were closed on Monday afternoon by order of Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Cursondass Mooljee, Superintendent of the Rajcote State.

REWARD TO A PARSEE AT BROACH.—The *Broach Wartman* states that Mr. Rustomjee Nurimanjee Kapudia, a Parsee resident of Broach, has been rewarded by Government in the sum of Rs. 100, for producing satisfactory testimony against certain parties who were concerned in a murder at Kulmand.

KATTYWAR.—Mr. Mahomed Jamaloodeen, president of the Southern Boundary Committee, Kattywar, has been appointed President of the Frontier Boundary Committee; and Mr. Narayenrao Venktish, to officiate temporarily as President of the Southern Boundary Committee.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	York & Lancaster	Bonniseau.
Scena ed Aria ...(Op.)	L'Masnadieri	Verdi.
Quadrille	Fantasia	Hertel.
Selection...(Op.)	Attilla	Verdi.
Valse	Faust	Strauss.
Galop	Minotaur	Lamotte.

STARVATION AT DHOLIA.—In consequence of the scarcity of rain at Dhoolia, the price of grain has been raised, and the result is that many of the poor natives of the station have been actually starving. With a view to alleviate their sufferings, Mr. Ashburner, the Collector of Khandeish, has issued an order to the Mamlutdar of the place to take Rs. 3,000 from the old relief fund for the purchase of grain, to distribute among the people who are in want.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday the Senior Magistrate granted a warrant against one Sudashew on a charge of stealing several articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,131, the property of Bya, woman, courtezan. It appears that a few days ago the woman went out, leaving her house in charge of her servants, Duttoo and Sudashew, and when she returned she found the servants had left the house. Suspecting something wrong, she immediately went to look at the box in which she kept her things, and found several articles missing. She reported the theft to the police, and Duttoo was arrested. She now applied for a warrant against Sudashew, which was granted.

THE HOLY MAMLUTDAR.—Mr. Yeshwuntraw Mahadew, the holy Mamlutdar, left this on Tuesday last for Nassick to join his appointment. On Monday last he paid duxnas of four annas each to three hundred idle Brahmins.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 31.

THE Poona Fox Hounds met yesterday morning near the Deccan College. There was a good run this time, although the weather was rather warm and muggy for riding in hot haste across country.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 1.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—On Wednesday morning there was a heavy fall of rain at this station preceded by thunder and lightning. It cleared off about 7 A.M. and since then the weather, instead of being cooler, is hot and muggy. More rain is urgently required.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

203—70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Joseph Frederick Aldridge and others *v* Soomar Ahmed and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

323—70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jethanund Chuttonmull *v* Hurreevullub Culliandass—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

LONG CAUSE.

1—69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sha Jotha Bhoga *v* Narron Juggonnath—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 3RD SEPT. 1871.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 136 and 348.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 154, 307 and 325.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 AM—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 135 and 141.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 275, 316 and 307.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 187 and 135.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 299, 171 and 325.
There will be an offertory at the Evening Service for the relief of the poor and other church purposes.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Litany, Ante-Communion, Sermon, and Holy Communion (Celebration). Hymns 348 and 177.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 178, 304 and 10.
A collection will be made at both services for church expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 2 (New every morning is the love), and 142, part 1 (Brief life is here our portion.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 136 (All people that on earth do dwell), 149 (My God, how wonderful Thou art), and 182 (There is a blessed home.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service—Communion.
Psalm 100 (Tune, Savoy—59.)
Hymn 9 (Tune, Hollingside—331.)
Paraphrase 35 (Tune, Communion—55.)
Paraphrase 61 (Tune, New London—25.)
Evening Service—
Psalm 23 (Tune, New St. Ann's—26.)
Hymn 86 (Tune, Eventide—298.)
Hymn 92 (Tune, Melcombe—235.)
Anthem—Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace.
Collections for the poor.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE Rubattino Company's s. s. Arabia sailed yesterday morning for Italy, with a post office mail bag for Aden and the following passengers :—

For Genoa—Mr M Ide O'Ramor, Mr Edmund Walsh.
For Alexandria—Mr Tanner, Mr G Connons, Mr R Brinks, and Mr Tiffin.
For Port Said—Mr O'Connell.
For Suez—Mr Thos Empson, Mr Isaac Asrah, Mr Powilka, Mr Mohamed Sam, friend, and 4 followers, and Mrs Nagara.
For Aden—Mr Hajee Ismael and 2 servants, and Private J Pedro de Souza.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

THE celebrated firm of photographic artists, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of Simla and Calcutta, announce that they will open a branch of their business in Bombay on 1st November next, in the premises in Rampart Row recently vacated by the National Bank of India. Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd stand first in rank in India as photographic artists, and are in possession of a very large number of photographs of the most striking scenes and the most interesting buildings in India, especially in the North-west, and in Cashmere and the Himalayas. Some of their photographs which we have seen could not, we feel certain, be surpassed in clearness and finish, and we have no doubt that a visit to the establishment of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, when it is opened, will be a great treat.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 26th August 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	72,810	14	9
Merchandize	1,88,192	1	4
Electric Telegraph	1,314	13	0
Earth Trains	3,057	12	0
Total Rs.	2,65,375	9	1
Corresponding week last year open 1,181½ miles. Total Rs	2,02,329	1	0
Increase	63,046	8	1

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

THE following is a report from Colonel Pelly, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated Bushire, 14th August :—

Cholera has carried off many people during the last fortnight, but has now abated somewhat. The malarious condition of the plain immediately outside the town, and which is flooded for miles at every spring-tide, is considered by the Medical Department as contributing to the unhealthy state of Bushire.

It is alleged that cholera still prevails at Lingah and along the coast line to Congoon, as also in the interior.

The islands of Bahrein, too, are reported not yet clear of cholera, the villages of Sittuch and Beduyeh and Jaffair on the western side being still infected.

In Guttar, also, some of the villages are still infected.

H. M. S. Magpie left for a cruize on the 2nd instant. H. M. gunboat Hugh Rose arrived from a cruize on the 8th instant.

The peace at sea continues undisturbed.

The pearl fishery is said to be remarkably prosperous this year, and a very large outturn is expected.

The steamer Mula arrived from Bombay on the 9th with a cargo of wheat and rice for Bushire and Busreh. Her master is reported to have died at sea from heat apoplexy.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—August 8th, H. M. gun-boat Hugh Rose, from a cruize; 9th, steamer Mula, from Bombay, with rice and wheat; 12th, steamer Cashmere, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.—July 31st, mail steamer Ethiopia, to Bombay; August 1st, steamer Koina, to Bombay; 2nd, H M. S. Magpie, for a cruize; 3rd, Dutch bark Persian Packet, to Batavia; 12th, British bark Caroline, to Galle for orders, and steamer Mula to Busreh.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.—H. M. S. Hugh Rose and B. M. mail steamer Cashmere.

RECOGNITION OF H. H. SYUD TOORKEE.

A MUSCAT news-report from Major Ross, Political Agent and acting Consul at Muscat, dated 20th August, gives some interesting particulars of the recognition by the British Government of H. H. Syud Toorkee as the ruler of Muscat. The report states—

His Highness Syud Toorkee having returned on the 6th instant from the Batinah Coast, the formal recognition of His Highness as the Ruler of Muscat by the British Government was intimated on the morning of the 8th. On the occasion, the senior naval officers on the station and officers of H. M. S. Bullfinch, as well as the officers of H. M. schooner Constance, and other English residents accompanied the Political Agent to wait on His Highness, by whom they were received with due ceremony. The recognition having been intimated in the terms directed by the Government of India, His Highness was congratulated, after which a royal salute of 21 guns was fired from H. M. S. Bullfinch for His Highness the Sultan. The vessels in harbour were dressed, and the day kept as a holiday. His Highness entertained his European visitors at breakfast, and during the morning received congratulatory visits from deputations of the various classes. Many circumstances combine to render the event of the recognition of His Highness Syud Toorkee of special interest and importance for the people of Oman; and it is generally hoped and expected that it will mark the inauguration of a more peaceful era.

The forts of Suweyk and Misnieh have been delivered to His Highness. No disturbances have occurred since the date of last report.

On the 4th H. M. S. Bullfinch proceeded towards the Gulf and H. M. surveying schooner proceeded on surveying duty.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS—6th August, H. M. S. Bullfinch, from Persian Gulf; 13th, mail steamer India, from Bombay; 19th, mail steamer Cashmere, from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES—13th August, mail steamer India, to Persian Gulf; 14th, H. M. S. Bullfinch, to Persian Gulf, and H. M. schooner Constance, to Juh; 15th, ships Water Witch and Empress of India, to Calcutta; 20th, mail steamer Cashmere, to Bombay.

SIND OFFICIAL NEWS.

COLONEL W. L. MEREWETHER, Commissioner in Sind, has sent to Government the following weekly news-report to the 26th August :—

Dewan Mungneeram, the Dewan of Shah Gugee, the Khan of Lus Beyla, arrived at Kurrachee on the 21st inst., accompanied by a body of ten sepoys, carrying eleven swords, seven guns, two pistols, nine shields, also nine horses and two camels.

Nothing of general interest occurred during the previous week.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, Captain Gray, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. Pursotum as cabin, and thirty deck passengers.

THE BRIG AMIZAD, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo, and three Portuguese and four Mahomedans as passengers, and three Portuguese and six Hindoo convicts from Damaun.

THE BARQUE FUTTEY SALAM, 618 tons, Captain W. Halliday, arrived yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and the following passengers :—Fifteen first class and seventeen deck passengers, and two hundred and thirty-nine Government emigrants in charge of Dr. Holmes.

THE WRECKED STEAMER BREADALBANE.—The total amount of the sale of the cargo ex Breadalbane is reported from Jeddah up to July 19 to be dollars 12,716, nett. The sales of the cotton goods commenced on July 10, but only a small quantity had been sold owing to disputes as to Customs' dues and salvage claims still unsettled.—*Lloyds' List.*

THE MARITANA, previously reported at Table Bay leaky, had discharged the whole of her cargo, and 800 bales of cotton and wool had been sold damaged.

A great many bales of cotton have been picked up on the English coast, marked as follows :—D. 0747. PT. S.S. H O. 262. 230. 235. B 226. LB. O Nicol underneath. N. O. 4. H O 236. 237. 271. B. 224—N O 1547 Clasen.—*Liverpool Journal.*

SUEZ CANAL.

STEAMERS LOADING FOR BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

For Bombay.

Baghdad	1280 Tons.	Sailed Aug 11th.
Yeddo	1800 „	To sail Sept. 5th.
Orlando	1437 „	„ „ 30th.
Erl King	1604 „	„ „ 5th.
Euxine	1254 „	Sailed Aug. 18th.
Persia	1250 „	„ „ 24th from Genoa.
Nebraska	2262 „	To sail Sept. 15th.

For Calcutta.

Vixen	1801 Tons.	Winestead	2000 Tons.
Stephenson	1327 „	Singapore	2223 „
Petersburg	1566 „	Arcot	1780 „
Emblehope	1905 „	Henry IV.	1590 „
Scotland	2150 „	Agra	1580 „
Arcot	1780 „	Scindia	
Timsah	1147 „	Bertha	
Rydal Hall	2000 „	Queen Victoria	2200 „
Singapore	2223 „	Viceroy	2255 „

STEAMERS PASSED THROUGH OR PASSING THE CANAL.

Aug. 10 Lorne, s, Butcher, for Hongkong.
11 Simla, s, Anderson, for Southampton.
11 Petersburg, s, Black, for London.
11 Mei Kong, s, for Hongkong.
12 Vanguard, s, Benton, for London.
12 Japan, s, Saigon, to Toulon.
13 Holland, s, Liverpool to Hongkong.
13 Prince von Orange, s, Amsterdam to Batavia.
14 Azalea, s, Liverpool to Calcutta.
14 Ispahan s, Muscat to London.
14 Minia, s, Penang to London.
14 Canton, s, ditto.
15 Bangalore, s, Suez to Bombay.
15 Leith, s, Calcutta to London.
16 Diomed, s, Hongkong to London.
16 Corunna, s, Liverpool to Calcutta.
19 Ada, s, London to Bombay.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

A TELEGRAM from Bardonneche, dated August 11, says—This morning a train went over the line between Bussoleno and Bardonneche with perfect success. Signores Grattoni and Amilham were present.

The tunnel will probably be opened for public traffic about the 17th of September next.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

AN adjourned general meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, when there was again a very large attendance. John Connon, Esq., the Chairman, presided.

THE LEASE OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, said—At our last meeting there was a proposal which has been for some time before the Bench in one way or another, to the effect that the Justices approve of and ratify the lease which has been entered into by the Municipal Commissioner. That proposition had been carried as an amendment, and I was going to put it as a substantive motion, when Captain Walshe, in the exercise, I believe, of a strict right, proposed an amendment which is now more immediately before the House, and it is to this effect—

That this Bench having heard the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner does now sanction his action in the matter of the lease of the Municipal office building, but at the same time the Bench desires to place on record its distinct opinion that its sanction should have been applied for prior to the execution of the said lease.

That is the amendment now before the meeting, and I shall ask you to vote for or against it. I hope you will excuse me when I say that I do not consider it desirable to make many speeches. Gentlemen of course have a right to speak, and it is for them to consider whether they should talk at any length. (Hear, hear.) Is Captain Walshe going to speak in support of his amendment?

Captain Walshe intimated that he did not care to address the Bench.

Here Mr. Nowrojee rose and said that *he* desired to make some observations on the amendment.

The Chairman said that, strictly speaking, no doubt Mr. Nowrojee was entitled to give the Bench the benefit of his observations, but he thought the subject had been talked thread-bare already. (Hear, hear.) Captain Walshe, if there was any speaking on the subject, would be entitled to speak first.

Captain Walshe replied that he had already moved his amendment, and did not care about addressing the Bench on the matter. There had already been so much talk, and so much twaddle too, that he, for one, would set a good example, and simply leave his amendment in the hands of the meeting, which surely must by that time know all about it.

Mr. Nowrojee here rose and said that, as Captain Walshe did not intend to address the Bench, he would do so. (Hear, hear, and laughter) He said—Sir,—This amendment having been brought forward all of a sudden and unexpectedly at a very late hour in the evening when the Bench met last, I was desirous of offering a few observations upon the subject of it, which, with the permission of the meeting, I will do now. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Are you reading your speech, Mr. Nowrojee? Have you got your speech in advance?

Mr. Nowrojee—I have taken a paper into my hands which contains the wording of Captain Walshe's amendment—it is the *Bombay Municipal Reporter*, and I take it into my hands for no other purpose. Here, Sir, is the report of the last meeting of the Bench, and therefore no speech of mine I am about to make could be printed here in it. Now this amendment is to the following effect :—(Mr. Nowrojee here read Captain Walshe's amendment as above, and went on to say)—Now the first part of this amendment is substantially the same as the motion that stands before the Bench, which has been proposed by Captain Baker. The second part is somewhat different. Captain Walshe omits the part which states that the Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the explanation afforded by the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the lease, and this other part is substituted in lieu thereof—"That the Bench desires to place on record its distinct opinion that its sanction should have been applied for prior to the execution of the said lease." I do not know what to make of this part of the resolution. (Laughter.) I merely see an assertion, which goes for nothing, I submit. (Renewed laughter.) This is what it says—"The Bench desire to place on record its opinion that its sanction should have been applied for." But there have been many cases, as the Bench are well aware, in which the Municipal Commissioner has done things without the sanction of the Bench, and without applying for its sanction, and this is done in the same way. That I maintain is the habit of the Municipal Commissioner; he is above the law, and he is above the Bench—(hear, hear, and order, order)—and he does anything that he chooses and then——

The Chairman—I must call you to order, Mr. Nowrojee; the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner generally is not before this meeting. You know very well what the business now before the Bench is, and I beg that you will keep yourself strictly to the question of the lease. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—But, sir, this latter part of the resolution does certainly find fault with the Commissioner.

The Chairman—In respect to this lease: that is the whole question now before the meeting.

Mr. Nowrojee continued—In regard to finding fault with the Commissioner's conduct in this matter, I think it may fairly be taken into consideration that he has done the same thing—that he has been guilty of similar unlawful conduct upon prior occasions. (Laughter.) Well then, sir, this is merely introducing a truism into the resolution and stating that the Bench desire to place on record that its sanction should have been applied for. The Commissioner has not chosen to do so on this occasion, neither has he ever done so upon prior occasions, so that it is a mere truism to place the circumstances on record: it is on the proceedings of the Bench, and has been recorded several times. It is nothing new that the Bench desire to place on the record at this time, and I submit that this is a resolution that is not required nor justified by the circumstances under which this lease has been entered into, and therefore I cannot vote in favour of it. I think the Bench ought now to take an independent course and grapple with the question which is before it, and decide at once whether the lease of the Municipal premises is legal or not, and whether the Municipal Commissioner had authority to enter into the contract or not. That, sir, is the broad question which is before the Bench, and it ought not to be overlooked by such a passing resolution as this, declaring simply that they ratify what the Commissioner has done—done in utter disregard of the Bench. He has done so on prior occasions just as he has now; and I submit that the resolution is not one which ought to receive the sanction of the Bench.

The Chairman—If no other gentleman has any observations to make, I will put the amendment to the meeting.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell—I wish to make a further amendment. Is it in order?

The Chairman—According to the practice of this Bench, it will be; but I do not approve of having more than one amendment before the meeting at one time.

Mr. Maclean—I think only one amendment should be before the Bench for discussion at a time

The Chairman—I think we should only discuss one at a time; I do not know what Mr. Maxwell is going to propose.

Mr. Maxwell—I will very soon let you know, Mr. Connon.

The Chairman—Mr. Chairman, if you please, Mr. Maxwell. (Laughter.) The Chairman went on to say—I beg to suggest to you that the better course is to have only one amendment at a time.

Mr. Maxwell here read his proposed amendment as follows :—

That all action in respect to the premises now occupied by the Municipality be deferred until the committee appointed by Government shall have made their report.

The Chairman—I have been taunted for laying down the rules of the House of Commons to you several times, but I now submit for your consideration that, if Captain Walshe's amendment is carried, that of Mr. Maxwell cannot be put.

Mr. Maxwell—I submit, Mr Chairman, that mine can be put.

Captain Walshe said that his ought to be put first.

The Chairman said that there was no doubt but that Captain Walshe was at present in possession of the house.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee here rose and said—I too, Mr. Chairman, have an amendment to make—(laughter)—which, I think, will be satisfactory to the Bench, and also to Captain Walshe, and I think my amendment should be proposed before the votes are taken upon Captain Walshe's.

The Chairman—Captain Walshe is in possession of the meeting, and his amendment must be put before anything else.

Mr. Tyabjee—Can I not propose my amendment before that of Captain Walshe's is put to the vote?

The Chairman—There will be no end to this. You can go on moving amendments *ad infinitum*, though I should think that the good sense of the gentlemen who constitute the Bench will put some limit to this state of things. I should hope that, under the new Act, we shall have a clause that will provide against prolonged, useless, and unnecessary discussion. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen now come here without having given notice of their amendments, and without having considered what they are going to propose. They should give notice, so that people might know what they are going to propose.

Mr. Manisty contended that Mr. Tyabjee was in order. If what the Chairman had stated was to be the ruling of the Bench, they should give notice of a motion to come on after the amendments.

Mr. Maclean said that he had a short amendment to make, or rather an addendum to that of Captain Walshe. He should propose that words be added to this effect—

"That the Commissioner be instructed to give the three month's notice required by the lease of the intention of the Municipality to buy the offices on the Esplanade; and that a Committee be appointed to ascertain on what terms the property can be purchased and how the money can be raised to effect such purchase."

Mr. Ormiston seconded Mr. Maclean's amendment.

Captain Henry—I would ask one question, whether the Municipal offices are sufficient at the present time for all the departments—the Health, Police and Executive Engineer—and were they likely to afford sufficient room for the next ten years without incurring any additional rent?

Dr. Hewlett replied that the accommodation he now had was enough for the Health Department, and would be for the next ten years, unless the establishment was increased.

Dr. Blaney—Will that be enough for the observatory and laboratory?

Dr. Hewlett—I don't know. That will be a consideration for the future.

Mr. Tyabjee—I have an amendment I want to propose.

The Chairman—That has been disposed of already.

Mr. Tyabjee—The opinion of the most eminent counsel in Bombay has been taken with the express object

Mr. Chairman—The opinion of counsel was taken, that was all. I shall not entertain one amendment until I have disposed of the former one. I think what your amendment purposes has been practically disposed of.

Captain Tulloch, in reply to Captain Henry's question, said that at present there was quite sufficient accommodation for his department, and there would be for ten years if his department was not increased.

Mr. Nowrojee—I can't hear you, sir.

Captain Tulloch—I have enough accommodation now.

Mr. Nowrojee—I understood you to express a very different opinion at one of the previous meetings of the Bench.

Captain Henry—And as to the Police Department? I have been told that unfortunate people apprehended at Mahim woods have been brought in before you, Sir. I think it is too bad to march a man five miles to see whether he is guilty or not. I am inclined, I assure you, sir, to vote for the motion, for I should like to see the matter settled, but still I do not want expensive offices for the police, in addition to the Municipal offices.

The Commissioner of Police said, that as far as office accommodation was concerned, it was sufficient and suitable, and all he could wish for, though of course there was no denying the fact that it was not a central position, near the Money School would be the best place.

Major Barras—And a fine place, too; I should like it.

Mr. W. M. Wood—The queries put by Captain Henry, and the inadequate replies given, are sufficient to show that there are far too many questions connected with the taking of offices for this length of time, for the Bench to come to a hasty conclusion in this way. I should have desired for the matter to have been referred, as far as suitability is concerned, to some committee quite outside the Bench, but that was put aside, and so we must act without that report.

Mr. Shepherd—And the other day you were supporting Mr. Rimington's proposition that the French Bank was large enough for the Municipal offices.

The Chairman—Really, gentlemen, I must ask you to be more in order. The amendment of Captain Walshe is before the meeting.

A show of hands was then called for, and after they had been counted by the Chairman and Clerk to the Justices, it was declared that the amendment was lost.

A demand in writing was then made by Captain Walshe to the Chairman for a poll, and the Justices retired right and left into the anterooms. In a few minutes the tellers returned, when the numbers were forty for the amendment and thirty-seven against it.

The Chairman said that, with the permission of the Bench, and especially with reference to his friend, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, he begged to state that no further

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amendments directly contrary to the resolution already arrived at could be received, for the Bench could not stultify themselves.

Mr. Maclean—I presume my addendum may be proceeded with now.

The Chairman—I think Captain Walshe accepted it. It was my inadvertence that it was not read before.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—I beg to be heard on a subject of order. (Laughter.)

Mr. James Taylor—I really think this matter should be discussed; but I bow to you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—And I bow to you, Mr. Taylor, but at the same time we are in the hands of the meeting. As to Mr. Maclean's rider it is really my inadvertence that it was not put before. I beg to apologise for not having put it to the meeting before the division, because Captain Walshe consented that it should be a rider to his amendment. It is certainly not a matter for discussion, and I beg to suggest you will vote either for or against it.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—Without permission to any one to say a word upon it?

The Chairman—I think not a word.

Mr. Nowrojee—We do not know whether we have sufficient funds or not.

Mr. Maclean then read his rider, which he agreed to submit as an original resolution, as follows:—

That the Commissioner be instructed to give the three months' notice required by the lease of the intention of the Municipality to buy the offices on the Esplanade; and that a committee be appointed to ascertain on what terms the property can be purchased, and how the money can be raised to effect such purchase.

Mr. Nowrojee—If this is to be a resolution members have a right to be heard on the subject.

The Chairman—Captain Walshe's amendment was carried, and as a matter of mere form I ought to put it to the meeting substantively. It is now the substantive motion before the house, and if we are going to be so very strict in a matter of form, I beg to put it to the meeting in that form. We are cutting it very fine.

Mr. H. Manisty—Do I really understand that it is ruled by the Chairman—not that I want to speak myself—that nobody can speak on an important question of this kind? Have we really come to this, that when it is proposed to buy a house it is actually held by the chair that no person can speak to the proposition? It seems to me to be monstrous. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—I do not venture to lay down the law so grossly as that.

Mr. Manisty—It really comes to that.

The Chairman—Let us have the thing talked about then.

Mr. Manisty—We must of course conduct our proceedings with some degree of rule. As matters stand now, it has been carried that the lease be accepted, and that the Commissioner's conduct be to a certain extent condemned for not having bought——

The Chairman—Condemned and condoned.

Mr. Manisty—The proposition now before the meeting is that something like four lakhs of rupees, or at all events upwards of three lakhs, should be paid for the purchase of the building; and to rule that there should be no discussion upon that appears to me to be simply monstrous.

The Chairman—If gentlemen insist upon speaking, let them. Mr. Nowrojee, the meeting rules that you are entitled to speak.

Mr. Maclean—If there is any serious objection to this motion I do not wish to force it on the meeting without any discussion. I am not at all anxious to prevent discussion.

Mr. Nowrojee—Justices have come here to vote for or against the lease being upheld, and not for or against your proposition to buy premises for the offices of the Municipality involving an immediate loan.

Mr. Ormiston—I think Mr. Nowrojee ought to speak to the Chairman and not to Mr. Maclean.

Mr. Maclean—I suppose I may explain my resolution.

The Chairman—I suppose you may do anything, in the way you are going on.

Mr. Maclean—Now that the lease has been sanctioned it appears to me to be absurd to go on paying a high rent for it for the next ten years, when by giving three months' notice we might buy it before the end of the year. Since we have sanctioned the lease I consider the best thing we can do is to buy the property; and I propose to appoint a committee to consider whether we can come to an arrangement with the landlord at once, or whether we cannot do so without introducing a fresh clause into the draft bill now before Government. Under the terms of the lease a three months' notice is to be given.

Mr. Taylor—Is Mr. Maclean in order in proposing his motion before Captain Walshe's amendment has been put to the Bench as a substantive motion?

The Chairman—I propose, with Captain Walshe's consent, to put them together.

Mr. Maclean—I would rather have my motion taken separately.

Captain Walshe—I think it would be better if Mr. Maclean were to give notice of his motion.

The Chairman—There is a quarterly meeting in October, and it might be left over till that time. I think notice ought to be given of a proposition of this kind. But unfortunately there is no rule of practice laid down in the Act. The practice of this Bench has been to receive every kind of amendment that turned up, helter-skelter, and I cannot interfere with the established practice. I must say I do not like it. The meetings are taken by surprise at every turn, but Mr Maclean should not be made the first victim.

Captain Walshe—We ought to appoint a committee to make bye-laws.

The Chairman—We have no power to make bye-laws. If we had, I should propose as one that Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee should not speak more than a quarter of an hour at a time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Very good. Then Mr. Crawford will not have an opportunity of talking for an hour as he did on a recent occasion.

Mr. Maclean—If there is any difference of opinion I would prefer to withdraw my motion.

Mr. Nowrojee—Mr Chairman ——

The Chairman—There is no motion before the Bench now, so you cannot speak.

Mr. Taylor—Would it not be best to put the amendment over again as several gentlemen have since come into the room?

Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik—I have not followed what took place at the other end of the table.

The Chairman—I cannot help that.

The Rao Sahib—I cannot help it neither. I am ready to receive any explanation.

The Chairman—I am not here to give explanations, I am here to keep order. I now put the amendment before you as a substantive resolution, and you have only to vote for or against it.

The Rao Sahib—What I wish to know is whether we are to vote again on the same motion.

The Chairman—You have passed the amendment, and it is now before you as a substantive resolution, and as a matter of very strict form—as we are going upon very strict forms—I say it ought to be carried substantively.

Captain Henry—May I ask if this is not the time for Mr Maxwell or any other gentleman to propose amendments?

The Chairman—There is no check if you like to go on; but I appeal to your good sense as gentlemen to allow me to impose some kind of check. Gentlemen who are in favour of this as a substantive resolution will——

Captain Morland—As this is being put substantively, I beg to propose another amendment. I think that when we have received the Municipal Commissioner's own acknowledgment of the incorrectness of his action in the matter of the lease, many Justices, though they are ready and willing to accept the lease as it stands now that they have been committed to it by the Commissioner, are not prepared to sanction his action.

The Chairman—Would you kindly mind telling the meeting what amendment it is that you wish to propose?

Captain Morland—May I not speak to it?

The Chairman—If you are speaking to any amendment you ought to be able to state what it is.

Captain Morland—It is as follows:—

That this Bench having heard the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner, with reference to the lease of the offices at present occupied by the Municipality, consider the motives under which he acted in the matter satisfactorily explained, but the Bench consider he was not justified in taking the action he has done on their behalf, without, in the first place, having obtained their sanction to his proceedings, and appoint a committee, composed of the following gentlemen, to consider and report on the most advisable steps to be now taken by the Bench in the matter, and on the terms on which the present or other suitable offices could be obtained for the Municipality:—

F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.; Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.; Commander G. T. Robinson, I. N.; J. M. Sleater, Esq.; Captain W. P. Walshe; Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee; and Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee.

Captain Walshe—That would stultify the action of the Bench.

The Chairman—The Bench, Captain Morland, has, by a former vote, sanctioned this lease, and it cannot say now that it will not sanction it.

Captain Morland—It has only sanctioned the Municipal Commissioner's action; it has not sanctioned the lease.

The Chairman—I take upon myself, subject to the better sense of the meeting, to——

Captain Morland—This has not been carried as a resolution.

Mr. W. M. Wood—Although it has been carried as an amendment it cannot by any means bind the Bench unless it is carried as a resolution.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—I submit, sir, that Captain Morland is perfectly in order.

The Chairman—Mr. Nowrojee, I beg you will sit down. I do not require assistance as to keeping order.

Mr. Nowrojee—I only submit, sir.

The Chairman—It is not necessary. On reflection I agree, with the consent of the meeting, to hear Captain Morland, but I will not receive dictation from individual members of this Bench as to what is order and what is not. If I cannot keep order I will leave the chair.

Mr. Nowrojee—I disclaim any intention of dictating to you.

The Chairman—Perfectly so.

Captain Morland—I have amended my amendment by deleting the clause about the Bench declining to sanction the lease.

The Chairman—I have proposed Captain Walshe's amendment as a substantive resolution, and Captain Morland has proposed an amendment which the meeting wishes to discuss, and I must say that on reflection I agree with the meeting that he is in strict order, although I hope gentlemen will excuse me if I say that this variety of amendments is quite deplorable. There ought to be some little reflection as to what is going on, or we shall become a laughing-stock all over the world.

Mr. Wood—I beg to second Captain Morland's amendment.

Mr. Maclean—But he has withdrawn the non-sanctioning clause.

Mr. Wood—I did not hear it; in that case I shall decline to second it.

Captain Henry—I don't know what the amendment is.

The Chairman—Until it is seconded I shall not read it.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, seconded the amendment, upon which the Chairman read it to the meeting in its altered form.

Mr. Shepherd—This is a waste of time, and I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

The Chairman—Captain Morland's amendment does not repudiate the lease, but proposes a committee to consider certain points.

Captain Walshe—May I ask what is the object of the committee?

Mr. Maclean—Captain Morland implies a sanction.

Captain Morland—I do not.

The Chairman—It is sanctioned by Captain Walshe's amendment.

Captain Morland—The action of the Municipal Commissioner, not the lease.

Mr. Wood—The way to test Captain Walshe's amendment as a substantive resolution is to divide upon it as against Captain Morland's, which is somewhat similar, except that it does not commit the Bench at once to this lease. With regard to the motives of the Commissioner I think we ought to have done with all that sort of thing. Mr. Crawford's action in this matter has been consistent enough with many things he has done during his career as Commissioner, and there is no very serious personal blame against him in that respect. But the general feeling of the Bench appears to be that such a course of action ought if possible to be entirely changed. Last time the matter was before the Bench, Mr Forbes introduced one or two analogies more or less apt; but there is no occasion to go far a-field, we have simply to refer to the practice of corporations at home, and I would appeal to those who know corporations in England. There are many cases where the executive officers of corporations or clerks of town councils are from their acquaintance with business deservedly trusted and respected, and I say that if one of these men had committed the council or the corporation to a lease, a contract, or a large purchase of any kind, no matter what his services had been he would have been told—"*Never* more be officer of ours." I therefore beg to submit that the amendment of Captain Morland should be put to the meeting.

Captain Baker—I believe the Municipal Commissioner has already affixed the seal of the corporation to the lease, and as we have passed an amendment sanctioning his action in the matter I do not think we should stultify ourselves by passing another of an opposite nature.

The Chairman—Upon consulting several experienced gentlemen of this Bench I intend, with your consent—because really we must get on with business, and the Queen's Government must be carried out somehow—to put Captain Walshe's amendment as a substantive resolution, for or against, I take upon myself that responsibility.

Captain Henry—May I ask on what principle we are to be guided in the future? Before Captain Walshe's amendment was put Mr. Maxwell said he had a motion to propose, and you said it could only be put afterwards. Now, it could not be put before, and it is not allowed to be put afterwards. When can it be put? (Laughter.)

The Chairman—I beg to put to you the amendment of Captain Walshe, which is the only resolution, I beg to say, properly and regularly before the meeting.

A show of hands was then taken on the amendment as a substantive resolution, for or against, resulting in a tie. It was then resolved to decide the question by another poll, and strangers were requested to withdraw.

On the Justices again taking their seats, the Chairman announced the following numbers:—

For the resolution	43
Against	42
Majority for	1

This announcement was received with loud cheers by Captain Walshe's adherents.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—If you had given your casting vote, Mr. Chairman, to us, or in the interests of the party who voted against the sanctioning of the lease, the result would have been totally different. I therefore solicit you, in the interests of this town, to decide this most important question.

Mr. Maclean—I protest against such language being used at this Bench. What right have you to assume that only you and your friends care for the interests of the town?

Captain Henry—Allow me to say one word. I am speaking of what may be the future procedure in taking polls at these meetings, I understand that the two gentlemen appointed as tellers against the resolution were Mr. Taylor and the acting Clerk of the Peace, the latter of whom is not a Justice. If he is not a Justice he is not a fair teller, because the usual rule for appointing tellers is to select one from both sides. In this case that was not done.

The Chairman—You are quite right.

Captain Henry—I think that if the poll was to be taken over again the result would be different. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh! oh!")

The Chairman—*Con[illegible]it errorem*: that is the law, and you must [illegible].

POLICE IN[illegible]RENCE.

Mr. Ba[illegible] Wagle—A police constable has just turned a [illegible] out of this [illegible], and I should like to know whether [illegible] by your orders. The constable made use of [illegible] had given strict orders that nobody [illegible] the sofa. The gentleman wanted to spe[illegible] when he came to do so he was unceremoniously [illegible] out of the room.

The Chairman—I think it is the wish of the meeting that this place is not to be overcrowded. There is no offence meant to you personally. But the place has been overcrowded. If the constable has used any unnecessary violence he is responsible, like any other member of the community—not before this Bench but before another. That is all I can say.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS AT COLABA.

Mr. Mathew, the agent for the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Justices for the City of Bombay approve of and accept a new direct road from Colaba to the Fort, as shown by plan submitted, in lieu of a bridge over the railway by the old narrow road, where the railway will cross to the terminus sanctioned by Government on the Gun Carriage premises."

Mr. Mathew supported his motion in a brief speech, but what he said was quite inaudible to the reporters.

Mr. Sleater seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner—As I understand it, sir, Mr. Mathew intends to give us a new road and two level crossings instead of, as at present, one open uncrossed road. Well, for my part, in the interests of the town—of which we have heard so much—I am very strongly opposed to the proposition. We have had quite enough of these level crossings in the city, and at present we have not the slightest idea what the future of Colaba is going to be, and notably of the portion to the north-east of the Parsee Sanitarium, which may be going to play a very important part in the future of Bombay. We do not want the only access to Colaba, therefore, to be by level crossings, and, in my opinion, it would be a mistake if the Bench were to allow them. (Applause.) We had an instance of the manner in which the town was treated in this matter on questions of a similar character by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The very same arguments used then are put forward now, to suggest to us that the traffic to Colaba is not sufficient at this moment to justify the objections to a level crossing; but I say that argument has nothing whatever to do with the question, for we, as guardians of this town, have to look to the future and not to the present only. (Hear, hear.) And I say we have had quite enough experience during the last fifteen years in regard to the arguments now adduced in favour of level crossings, to render us very careful what we accept by way of bait held out to us by any railway company. [Having produced a large plan, the Commissioner went on to explain thereon the alteration it was proposed to make, saying]—Here is the present Colaba road, and Mr. Mathew proposes to divert the traffic on it from about the Parsee Sanitarium to the Wellington Fountain in return for the privilege of crossing the existing Colaba road on the level. Now, no doubt that will be a very nice diversion and a very useful one for a pleasure road, but on no account whatever, looking to the future of this part of Colaba—of which we really know nothing—can I counsel you to accept this as a level crossing. (Applause.) I think that what I shall propose as an amendment will be the fairest and best terms for the town. We must remember that we are here in rather an unusual position in reference to a railway company. In this case we are masters of the position, and let us maintain this condition. (Applause.) We don't want to cripple the railway company at all, far from it, but we want to be perfectly certain that we are not committing the Municipality to anything in future which will leave it in regard to the Bombay and Baroda Railway, in the matter of level crossings in the same position that the town was placed in by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Therefore, gentlemen, I move, as the best solution of this question, that we agree to the crossing of Colaba road on the level, and to the construction of this outer road upon one condition: that the new road shall be crossed by an overbridge. (Applause.) And that, in consideration of such overbridge being made, we allow the traffic of the existing road to be carried over a level crossing upon the further condition that the level crossing be maintained by the railway company themselves, and that there be a stipulation as to the time during which such level crossing shall be kept open. The amendment I propose to put formally then is this—

That the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company be allowed to cross the Colaba road on the level at the proposed point only on the following conditions:—

That the diversion road proposed by Mr. Mathew be maintained by, and at the cost of, the B. B. and C. I. Railway; and that none of these works be undertaken until the plans and conditions have been approved and ratified by the Bench.

Of course I mean that if an overbridge is to be constructed there, it is not to resemble those monstrous productions; some which we already have in some parts of Bombay. If there is to be an overbridge we wish to have one, which, while it is to some extent sightly, shall also be convenient.

Mr. Ormiston—And safe. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner—And safer, and I do not think the cost of the whole thing will be excessive. If what I propose is carried out we shall then be in this position: we shall have our traffic carried on in this part of the island without any check anywhere, whereas if we adopt Mr Mathew's proposition, we shall have our traffic—present, future, and to come—interrupted at two most important points of the road, at the neck of the terminal station in this town of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. What I have pointed out is that which I conceive to be the most beneficial to the interests of this city. (Applause.)

Mr. Maclean seconded the amendment.

Dr. Blaney—I would ask in reference to this level crossing to the west of the Gun Carriage Factory, which is to be maintained and kept open for the public at certain times during the twenty-four hours, whether the traffic from the bunders is to be always free to come along the public road, or whether the railway company have it in their power to shut it off as was the case on the G. I. P. crossings at the Carnac and Musjid Bunders before those ugly hillocks, as Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has called them, were built?

Mr. H. Maxwell observed that a line of railway coming into Bombay on level crossings had been found to create so much annoyance that the Municipality had had to expend two lakhs towards the expense of building overbridges. He thought that if they allowed the Bombay and Baroda Railway to come along the foreshore, they should insist upon what Mr. Crawford proposed. He quite approved of Mr. Crawford's suggestion, but proposed that the railway company should be made to give them two overbridges instead of one. (Laughter.)

Captain Tulloch remarked that the Bench might expect him to say a word upon this subject, but really it was not an engineering question; it was simply a common sense question which any one could understand. And Mr. Crawford had made the matter so plain that he (Captain Tulloch) did not think he need say anything further than that, whether one or two overbridges were made, they should not be passed without the approval of the executive, after which the plan approved should be submitted to the Bench. Especial care should be taken with regard to the level crossing.

The Commissioner—We have been asked—Where the money is to come from for an overbridge? Now I think, I may say, that is a matter that ought not to concern us at all, as it is not to come out of our pockets. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) I have a very strong feeling as to the manner in which the B. B. and C. I. Railway was brought into Bombay in the first instance; and I am quite sure from the records that the consent of the Bench was never obtained, and I state so distinctly. And upon this occasion, as I said just now, we are masters of the position, so let us make the best terms for the town that we can; we are great fools if we don't. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Taylor said he thought this question might be discussed without the display of any heat. As to the Bombay and Baroda Railway, he knew it was anything but properly treated by the former Government. If the line had been carried out, as Lord Dalhousie proposed, it would have been one of the finest railways in India. But it was fifteen years before Government allowed the line to come into Bombay from Surat. As to the question of overbridges he (Mr. Taylor) was one of the first to raise objections to the Municipality being called on to contribute towards their cost, whilst the Commissioner in his large-handed way asked the Bench to sanction a large vote for the purpose.

The amendment was then put, when only three hands were held up against it—those voting for the original proposition being Mr. Mathew, Major Barras, and another Justice.

The amendment was afterwards put as a substantive motion and passed unopposed.

THE DELAY IN THE PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1870.

Mr. Forbes—I think, Mr. Chairman, it will probably save time if I simply put the question of which I have given notice; but I reserve to myself the right of moving any motion that may arise out of the explanations given by the Municipal Commissioner. Just now, I do not think it necessary to make any remarks in support of the question which gives no trouble to any one, and is a very simple one, and does not blame the Commissioner, or the Controller, or any one else. I merely ask for information, and I suppose that in now sitting down I do not forfeit my right to move any motion that may be necessary on the Commissioner's explanations?

The Commissioner—Sir, I yesterday addressed a letter to Mr. Forbes, in which I made the suggestion whether any good would be obtained by his bringing forward this motion, inasmuch as my Annual Report, which would soon be in his hands, would contain a full explanation of the causes of the delay, when he would have an opportunity of judging whether the cause for that delay was satisfactory or not. Now, gentlemen, as I stated in that note, the report which will be out almost directly, will contain a full explanation of the delay, and I think that to the majority of you, remembering what the life of the Municipal Commissioner has been during the last six months—(hear, hear)—a good deal of what I shall have to urge will be very satisfactory. Moreover, I may say, that the delay in presenting the Annual Report arose in a very great measure out of what occurred at what is called the Forbes's reform meeting. On account of that very speech of Mr. Forbes, and of the evident want of information upon many important details, I determined to perfect what I had only cursorily prepared before, and that was a quinquennial, or rather six years' review of everything that has passed in connection with the Municipality—including all the expenditure and the income since 1861. Now, gentlemen, that is not a work which can be undertaken lightly and disposed of off-hand. As regards the proceedings of last year, I am quite sure that the delay in the presentation of the report has inconvenienced nobody, for last year was one in which we undertook no new work. On the other hand, I am sure that the information which will be found in the report will be very serviceable to you, and I don't think you will at all regret the delay that has occurred. Other and more full explanations will be given in the report, and until they are before you, I would ask you to suspend your judgment as to whether censure is, or is not, deserved, and whether, if the law has been infringed, it has not been infringed under justifiable circumstances. I may say, as a matter of fact, that the Annual Report cannot under ordinary, except under most extraordinary, circumstances be ready within the time laid down in the Act. It never has been yet, and, I am quite sure, it cannot be. I have only further to say that if any one has suffered by my not having yet printed the report, I am very sorry for it. I only ask you to suspend your judgment until the report is in your hands. I think that it is a reasonable request, and one which will carry all reasonable men with it. (Applause.)

Mr. Forbes—Well, Mr. Chairman, we have heard what the Commissioner has to say, and I think he has very little to say, for he has left the matter very much where it was before. I may say that I stated in my reply to the note, which he has read to you, what my objects were, and I should be very sorry to have my object misconstrued, or that any Justice or member of the outside public should imagine that the question I asked had been put forward with any wish to worry or harass or incommode a gentleman whom some people consider an overworked and underpaid public servant. I mean to say that I do not think I should have been justified in putting this question, unless I had very strong reasons for doing so, and those reasons, as I mentioned in my note to the Commissioner yesterday, were two-fold. In the first place, the Justices have for many months past felt themselves to be in a very awkward position in discussing the affairs of the Municipality, and for this reason, that they have no recent official information whatever, consequently they feel that if they make any statement they are liable to be told they are quite wrong, and to hear it said—"Oh, you know nothing about it." (Hear, hear.) At present they have nothing later to fall back upon than the accounts for 1869. I am sure that this has hampered me very much during the last few months, as I have no doubt it has hampered many other Justices, and I am of opinion that we are quite justified in asking what reasons can be given for delaying the production of the report and the accounts? The second reason was that the Bench has to defend itself against the imputations which are being constantly laid upon it of neglecting its duty, of being apathetic, and with allowing the Commissioner to do this and that. Now, I thought it was high time that upon this occasion we should express some opinion, because it does not do to allow these matters to stand over for a year, and then make a complaint next year, because we are now not far from the close of 1871, and yet we have no later accounts than those for the year 1869. It was only the other day the Commissioner himself stated that one of the reasons for entering upon the lease was that he had been allowed to do so without remark in 1865. Now, if we did not remark on the delay in the presentation of these accounts, we should be told next year the Commissioner was quite justified in delaying, because we made no remark in 1871. (Hear, hear.) If we do not express our opinions, and express ourselves very firmly, I don't think we can expect much improvement in the management of affairs. The Municipal Commissioner has just stated that the accounts cannot be produced within the time specified by the Act, which is within three months of the end of the year. Upon that point he ought to be a very good authority, but still I must bring it to the notice of the Bench that other Municipalities can, and are, able to get out their reports and accounts within that time. For instance, the report of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioner for 1870 was received here in April last, and any one who wishes can see a very interesting critique of it in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th of that month. (Hear, hear.) Now, I think if they are able in Calcutta to get out their report and returns for the past year as early as April—which were received not only by the Calcutta Justices, but in Bombay also—that we really ought to be able to do nearly as well here. I think this is a most important point to bring forward just at this moment when the framing of the new Bill is being undertaken, because I hope the legislators, in whose hands that Bill is, will take care to reserve to the Bench rather more power over its executive than it has at present. (Applause.) I can hardly imagine that if the Bench had real power to call the Commissioner to account upon this question, that the Justices would have delayed doing so, so long——

The Chairman—I presume you propose to conclude with a resolution, Mr. Forbes?

Mr. Forbes—Yes; and to continue my remarks, I say that at present, we have no power except merely to express an opinion—which I shall ask the Bench to do. (Hear, hear.) But I hope under the new Act we shall be in rather a better position. I can hardly imagine that if the Bench had had the power they would have allowed these accounts to remain uncalled for for such an absurdly long time. The Commissioner now informs us that these accounts will be out "soon": this answer is most unsatisfactory I think. Cannot he say whether it will be a week, or a month, or three months, or what? Why we shall be expecting the accounts for this present year soon, the year 1872 will be here soon. I shall propose, Mr. Chairman—

That the Municipal Commissioner's explanation regarding the delay in issuing the annual report and accounts for 870 is not satisfactory; that such delay is inconvenient to the Bench, and ought not to be allowed to occur again.

Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik—I beg to second that motion. I think that as mere business men it is our duty to enquire into the position of our affairs, and one of the means that we have of doing so, is the opportunity we have of testing the returns of the Commissioner. One of these, and the most important of them, is the Annual Report and accounts. The law lays down that—"The Commissioner shall, as soon after the first day of January in every year as may be practicable, prepare a detailed statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the year ending the 31st December last past, and also a report of his proceedings during that year; and such statement and report shall within three months from the 1st January be printed and submitted to the Justices, and subsequently published for general information." Now, Sir, we have been frequently told in several places that municipal government in India is on its trial, and as far as the Bombay presidency is concerned, ours is of the most importance, both politically and in a pecuniary sense; and certainly, looking to our financial position down from the year 1867 to now, I think, although we have been once cleared by the Legislature by a timely loan of fifteen lacs, we have yet to be reassured that we are financially safe. Now this kind of management, which might be termed mismanagement, would hardly go on if we had our accounts punctually laid before us, with such explanations as the Municipal Commissioner may have to offer. I do not anticipate the explanations nor the judgment which I, as a Justice of the Peace, may be called upon to pronounce. But when the law lays it down that certain papers shall be placed before the Bench within a certain time, the least we can expect is some more satisfactory explanation for their not being so presented than has been made to-day. (Applause.)

Mr Nowrojee Furdonjee—I beg to be permitted to say a word or two—(laughter)—upon this subject, sir. It has been urged by the last speaker that the duty is imperatively cast upon the Municipal Commissioner to present his report and the accounts within three months of the 1st January. But the Commissioner now says it is impossible to present the annual report and the accounts within the time specified. Now it is very strange that the Legislature should cast upon him a duty which it is impossible for him to fulfil; and I should think the framers of the Municipal Act, when they require that the Commissioner within three months of the year furnish the members of the Bench with the report and accounts, must have been aware it was perfectly feasible and practicable for the Commissioner to present the report and the accounts within the time, otherwise they surely would not have laid upon him such an imperative duty which they could not reasonably and justly expect him to perform. I have not seen any satisfactory explanation why it is not possible that the report and accounts can be presented within three months after the commencement of the year. With regard to this delay, one reason that the Commissioner has urged, was the conduct of Mr. Forbes himself, who made these enquiries. He said that certain statements made by Mr. Forbes in his recent speech compelled him (the Commissioner) to delay the presentation of the annual report and accounts. Sir, that explanation is utterly unsatisfactory, and for this reason: the movement which Mr. Forbes was good enough to initiate with regard to the reform of the administration of the Municipality was not brought forward until about the middle of June, namely, about two months and a half after the time had expired within which the Commissioner ought to have presented his annual report. (Applause.) And, moreover, if there was any explanation he wanted to embody in the report with reference to the statements made in Mr. Forbes' speech, the annual report ought not to have been delayed on such an account. The Commissioner might have issued a supplementary explanation with regard to what he wanted to say about Mr. Forbes. In fact the Commissioner entered into a long detailed reply to Mr. Forbes at the very time that we were discussing the questions Mr. Forbes brought forward: very large and elaborate tables were then brought before the Bench. The Commissioner was quite ready at that time with regard to his explanations of what Mr Forbes had said, and why should the annual report be delayed? I believe the most important statements Mr. Crawford had to make were made then upon the spur of the moment, and no good reason can be shown for delaying the issue of the report and the accounts for five months after the time fixed by the Legislature for their publication. Then, if the report is to be published at a very late period, when the year is near its close, the document will lose much of its interest, whereas if it is presented at the proper time it can be turned to very useful account. Therefore I coincide with the observations of Mr. Forbes. With regard to the accounts, in every well-regulated establishment the report and accounts ought to be ready and issued at the proper time. The Commissioner has a very large, overgrown—(laughter)—establishment in every department to assist him. (Dr. Hewlett: "Question?") He has a large control and accounts department with very highly paid salaries—(laughter)—more than necessary—(laughter)—and yet at the end of August we have not yet got our accounts for last year. Sir, this is highly unsatisfactory. (Applause.)

Mr Manisty submitted that they were considering this proposition at quite the wrong time. (Hear, hear.) He could quite understand that Mr. Forbes might think it necessary to put the question, and he himself (Mr. Manisty) considered that the report should have been issued; but after the explanations which had been given for the delay they ought to wait before passing any judgment on the matter until the report and accounts appeared. (Hear, hear. He conceived that that was the course they ought to proceed upon; whereas, at present, Mr. Forbes wished to pass a vote of censure on the Commissioner on the grounds that the reasons he (the Commissioner) had given were eminently unsatisfactory, but that was without having the Commissioner's reasons before them at all. Such a course was really very little better than childish. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Manisty) had understood the Commissioner that the reasons would all be shown when the report itself came out. [Mr. Nowrojee: He ought to have given his reasons now.] That was another question; but they were told that those reasons would be duly set forth in the report.

Mr. Nowrojee—He gave one reason.

Mr. Manisty—Will you be quiet, Mr. Nowrojee? (Laughter). In continuing, Mr. Manisty said they ought to allow Mr. Crawford an opportunity of fairly setting his reasons before the Bench; it would be absurd for them to vote on the question now. Mr. Vishwanath Mundlik had said it was entirely out of the question that the report should be presented later than the 31st March, because the Legislature decreed that the report and accounts should be presented within that time, and would not have laid a burden on the Commissioner which he could not undertake. Now not to go further than this same Act, they found that the Legislature had cast a burden on the Bench in decreeing that they should do that which it was impossible for them to do. He submitted that the consideration of this question should be deferred until the report was before them, and would propose an amendment to that effect. (Applause.)

That the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's explanation regarding the delay of his report for 1870 be deferred until the report is before the meeting.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in seconding Mr. Manisty's amendment, said—I will be as brief as possible in my remarks, and will point out that it is unreasonable to insist that the Commissioner's report for the past year shall invariably be presented by the end of March, for you will see that under that arrangement only two months are left for closing the whole of the accounts of the year; for it requires a whole month, or the best part of one, to print and correct the report and accounts. The annual report and accounts presented to the Bench are not matters of a few pages merely. (Hear, hear.) The accounts are only closed on the 31st December, and it is impossible to close them for some time afterwards; the accounts of even a comparatively small concern require some weeks to close, and how can you expect the Controller to complete accounts such as those of a great body like the Municipality all at once? Even the report of the Bombay Association has never been laid before the public within three months of the expiration of its year of operation. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Ormiston—That is so much larger a concern than this. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—The Act certainly requires the report in the month of March, but the Municipal Commissioner has found it impossible to comply with this requirement at any time. This provision is also one of the blunders of the Act. (Hear hear.) Mr. Forbes and Mr Nowrojee Furdonjee have both stated that the reasons advanced by the Municipal Commissioner are unsatisfactory. Now the fact is, as Mr. Manisty has so well explained, that the Commissioner has given no reasons at all. He has simply told you that the reasons for the delay will be fully and satisfactorily explained in the report—(hear, hear,)—and I say that when that report appears you will have ample opportunities for judging whether these reasons are satisfactory or otherwise. (Hear, hear.) If you are minded to censure the Commissioner for the delay in sending his report, you can do so after you have heard him fully; but to pass any such censure now, without having the facts before you, is a course which I have no hesitation in saying will be most undignified. (Applause.)

Captain Hancock—I have just left Mr. Crawford, who upon my strong advice has gone home, after being forced to leave the room from indisposition, and he asked me to inform the meeting that the report will be out by the 10th September. (Hear, hear.) That is only ten days hence, and I have no doubt that you will be of opinion that it is desirable to defer the consideration of this question until the report and accounts are forthcoming. I may add that I have been informed by Mr. Maidment that the accounts have been finished for three months past and were quite ready to be submitted to the Bench at that time, and that they have also been audited. (Hear, hear.) I quite agree that the report should have been in our hands long ago. Under ordinary circumstances there is no reason why the accounts of the previous year should not all be out in the fourth, if not in the third, month of the year, as is done in the case of the Railways. But the delay here has been in the report and not in the accounts, and as we have heard, one of the chief causes for the delay in the production of that, has been the anxiety of the Commissioner to touch upon a great many points which were brought out in our recent discussions. He has delayed the report, therefore, in order to have the opportunity of entering into various matters more fully. (Applause.)

Mr. Taylor suggested that both the motion and the amendment should be withdrawn.

This course was adopted, and the meeting then terminated.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Bangalore.—Since we last wrote on the subject, the weather has changed agreeably for the better, and the station has had the benefit of a good deal of rain. We trust it will continue.—*Bangalore Herald*, Aug. 29.

We hear that it is in contemplation of Government to equalise the salary of the superintendents of Central Jails at Alipore, Presidency, Hazareebagh, and Midnapore. The scheme will probably be carried out almost immediately as concerns all the abovementioned jails, with the exception, perhaps, of the Alipore penitentiary, where the superintendent draws a higher pay, which cannot be reduced now. When the present incumbent retires, the salary of the post will be assimilated to that of the superintendents of the other central prisons.—*Indian Daily News*.

Attempt at Murder by a Soldier.—Private David Maples, of the 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, was charged at the Calcutta Police Court on Tuesday by a *naik* (corporal) of the 11th Native Regiment with having attempted to shoot him with his rifle on the night of the 27th instant. One of the complainant's men having drawn water from a pump where prisoner was on duty, the latter prevented him from doing so, on which the complainant called his man away. Immediately after the prisoner presented his rifle at him, and pulled the trigger twice, but the rifle was prevented from going off by the nipple having been covered by a snap-cap. On his attempting to fire a third time, Corporal Norwell had laid hold of the rifle, and thus prevented him from carrying out his object. The magistrate here adjourned the case till to-morrow (to-day), remanding the prisoner to jail.

Sending Dangerous Substances by Post.—It will be recollected that an explosion of a parcel took place, at the Ootacamund Post Office, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th instant. From certain information received from Ootacamund, Inspector Simpson, of the Madras Police, made enquiries, and discovered that the parcel was sent to Ootacamund to the address of C. Havelock, Esq., by Messrs. DeBeaux and Co., chemists and druggists of Madras, and that it contained one pound of sulphur and chlorade, of potash combined, or detonating powder. Yesterday, Mr. Rhenius, the Acting Post Master, appeared before Mr. Campbell at the Town Police Court and applied for a summons against Mr. William Walter Honey, a partner in the firm of Messrs. DeBeaux and Co., charging him, under section 41 of the Indian Post Office Act, with sending by the post a parcel containing a dangerous substance. The summons was granted.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 30.

Substituting Water for Spirits.—We the other day reported that certain liquors, belonging to one Casavaloo Chetty, which had been passed through the Custom House into bond, had been tampered with, water being substituted for the liquors in the casks and bottles which were in the bonded godown; and that the Custom House authorities were thereby defrauded of duty payable by the owner of the liquors. Casavaloo Chetty was charged, at the Town Police Court, with having fraudulently and dishonestly tampered with his own liquors, and with having thereby deprived the Government of duty to the amount of Rs. 2,300, and a reward of 100 rupees was offered for his apprehension. He was arrested on Monday last by a police constable near Coonoor on the road to Nellore, and was yesterday brought to the Town Police Court before Mr. Campbell. His Worship called upon the prisoner to execute a bail bond for 4,000 rupees, and to produce two sureties for 2,000 rupees each, for his appearance, whenever called upon, within one month.—*Ibid*.

Theft of a Sacred Silver Vessel.—At the Royapettah Police Court, yesterday, before Captain Lys, a Brahmin beggar named Kuppucharry was prosecuted by one Janardan Achary, a worshipper or priest employed under one Mr. Nagogee Row, for stealing, from the pooja room on the 8th December 1870, from the house of Mr. Nagogee Row, a punchaputhrum or silver vessel, used by Brahmins in the ceremony of anointing their gods with sacred water or oil, and valued at Rs. 24. The prisoner in December last was living in the house of Nagogee Row for about four or five days and took his meals there. The vessel was safe on the night of the 8th December, but was found missing the next day; and, on enquiries being made, it was found that the prisoner had left the house early that morning without acquainting any one of his intention to go away. Some five or six months ago, the vessel was produced by the police of the Triplicane division, when the prosecutor came to know that the vessel was stolen by the prisoner. The prisoner was arrested at Arcot on a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, and was brought down to Madras on the 25th instant. The prisoner admitted the theft, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MUTINY AT PONDICHERRY.

The *Madras Mail* of Wedesday says—

There has been a mutiny amongst the sepoys at Pondicherry. Taking advantage of the absence of the commandant, who had gone on a tour of inspection to Karikal, the soldiers broke into the orderly room and destroyed the punishment roll. The corps was confined to barracks until the offenders should be delivered up, and the wives of the Mussulmans, furious at being deprived of the society of their husbands, attempted to carry the barracks by storm. They were repulsed by the second officer in command, Captain Castellini, and the revolt has now been entirely quelled.

ASSISTANCE FROM ENGLAND TO THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

A meeting was held in London on the 21st July to consider the steps for rendering aid to the Brahmo Somaj. "All who were present concurred and distinctly understood," we quote the *Inquirer*, "that this effort would touch nothing but the religious aspect of the Brahmo Somaj and the funds be at Mr. Sen's disposal for church purposes. Letters were read from India which clearly showed that aid was needed. The meeting resolved that their first efforts should be to raise sufficient money for the purchase of an organ for Mr. Sen's church in Calcutta, and do this at once as a beginning, so that at the great gathering in Calcutta in January 1872 this organ might be played, and so join all voices in one harmony. The names of the ladies and gentlemen who consented to serve on the committee are Mrs. Hickson, Miss S. D. Collet, Miss E. Sharpe, Miss Teschemacher, Mr. W. Shaen, Mr. E. Vensittart Neale, Mr. Hickson, Rev. R. Spears, secretary, and Mr. S. S. Tayler, treasurer.

BURYING THE DEAD.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Madras Times*:—

"On Saturday evening last, on passing a burial-ground in Pursewalkum, I happened to observe a priest with his cap preceding the coffin and funeral procession. I first took it to be a Roman Catholic procession, because I saw the priest with a cap on similar to that worn by Roman Catholic priests, but, on enquiry, I learnt that it was a Protestant burial, and the priest who buried the dead body was a Ritualist who had recently arrived from Mercara. I have witnessed many a Roman Catholic burial which was attended by both the Irish and the Goa minister, and have never in a single instance observed any priest wear his cap when preceding the procession.

"Can you, or any of your readers, kindly let me know whether Ritualistic ministers are at liberty to have their heads covered while interring the dead? A stranger passing a funeral procession generally, as a mark of respect, removes his hat; but here, a minister not only has it on while preceding the coffin, but also allows it to remain on his head during the performance of the solemn service."

THE DELAY OF THE ENGLISH MAILS

Does any contract exist between the P. and O. Company and the British Government relative to the carriage of mails; and, if so, is there any clause in that contract which provides against unnecessary delay? This question, idle as it may seem, ought to be gravely considered, for the P. and O. have within the last two months most unjustifiably detained the outward mails on two occasions. The last mail but one, as our readers can hardly have forgotten, was several days behind time at Bombay, owing, we are assured, to the fact that when the bags arrived at Suez, there was no steamer to take them, and they had to be two or three days at that interesting spot until the Surat arrived. The mails which arrived by the Tanjore were late for the same reason. The price paid for the carriage of our home latters is surely high enough to justify us in demanding an official inquiry into this matter.—*Pioneer*.

FIELD OFFICERS.

"A Lieutenant-Colonel Unemployed" writes to the *Pioneer*:—I know not what reliance may be placed on the authority of your correspondent "F. O.," who professes to *know* that very liberal terms to induce the retirement of unemployed field officers have been sanctioned by the Home Government. I feel justified, however, in saying that neither the public nor the officers concerned are much indebted to the press of this country for any intelligence and zeal it has shown in ventilating this subject, which even in a financial point of view deserve most serious and ever-continued discussion. I may be mistaken, but I do not remember that the *Pioneer* has taken any part which would except it from this reproach. The uselessness and supposed incapacity of the unemployed officers has long been a standing joke for the smaller wits who contribute to your paper. Anything in the same style published by your contemporaries seems invariably to find a place among your extracts, and occasionally you indulge in some editorial sarcasm, as pungent, and original I suppose, as could be expected on this threadbare subject. Perhaps you are inclined to believe that in some way or other good will result from continually twitting these officers about the painful, and I think undeserved, position which they occupy. But wherever may be the ludicrous element in the situation, which is supposed to warrant so much beehawing over it, I think it will be admitted that it cannot be found in that scandalous job by which the local service was abolished, and the Indian revenue was charged with the expense of maintaining in enforced uselessness the officers displaced to swell the patronage of the Horse Guards. Indian officers had no voice in the matter, but as the Indian tax-payer was to pay for everything, Parliament generously guaranteed to them the privilege of drawing all their pay and allowances while they chose to remain in the service, whether employed or not, and in a word every privilege and advantage they had previously enjoyed. In fact, by the dishonest State craft of Sir Charles Wood and his successor, a large number of them were for many years debarred from participation in the advantages thus guaranteed to them, and at the last obtained but imperfect redress. On this point, however, I do not propose here to raise any discussion, presuming it to be conceded that the unemployed officers now merely stand upon their rights; and the question which I think the press should have taken up more warmly is, whether a compromise might not be made by which the finances of the country might obtain sensible relief from the great pressure which the maintenance of these officers on full pay throws upon them. The mistake committed by the Government of India in the scheme it last year submitted to the Home Government, lay in the attempt to combine, with the object of inducing supernumerary officers to retire, that of remedying some of the defects in the Staff Corps. I doubt if there be an officer in the service, besides General Norman, the framer of the monstrosity, who can conceive that the Staff Corps could by any means be made better or worse than it is; but be this as it may, its improvement has really no connection with the object of arranging for the retirement of certain supernumerary officers, some of whom happen to belong to it while others do not. The position in which the jobbery I have referred to has left the Government of India, is that after expending vast sums as compensation for retirements, it finds that very much larger reductions in the establishment of its officers must yet be made, if it would relieve the country from a wasteful expenditure which has already become intolerable, but which, under the arrangements dictated by the Home Government, will from some years to come continually increase. Speaking in round numbers, but I think much within the truth, I may say that there are now on the Indian establishment 200 substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who form a charge to the State of more than 20 lakhs per annum, and whose services may be called entirely valueless, since they only take their share of those general duties which would otherwise be performed entirely by regimental officers. It will be conceded then, I suppose, that any reduction effected in this charge would *pro tanto* be a clear gain to the State. My own belief is that a positive advantage would further be gained by these officers ceasing to be borne on the strength of the army. We now know what the insolent rejection by Sir Charles Wood of the Chesney retiring scheme has cost India; and the moral afforded is that the longer a composition is delayed, the less of necessity will be the pecuniary saving to be looked for from it. No only are 20 lakhs every year irrecoverably lost, but the officers to be bought out continually gain a stronger inducement to hold on for the grand prize of Colonel's allowances, besides which their number is constantly increasing. It is of the highest importance, then, to contrive a settlement of this difficulty without further delay, and the Government of India has evinced an earnestness in the matter which entitled it to look for much warmer support than it has received from the press of India. Except it be for the purpose of wounding and annoying these officers, I know not what object can be gained by dilating on their supposed deficiencies as parade officers; for supposing these charges to be true, Government could take no action against them for incapacity, fairly attributable only to the fact that for many years they had been debarred professional employment. They have in this way suffered pecuniary loss, in contravention, I think, of the letter and the spirit of the Parliamentary guarantee, and notably in direct violation of Sir Charles Wood's reiterated professions and protestations in Parliament. The wrong cannot now be made the engine for solving the difficulty, by a compulsory transfer of these gentlemen to the retired list, nor do I believe that the Government ever contemplated such a solution. But while I maintain that Government has here no resource but that of offering such terms of compromise as would prove acceptable to the officers concerned, I feel very confident that a sufficient number of these would be found willing to accept terms that must be considered moderate, when account is taken of the advantages to be resigned, though I feel bound to admit that most of the letters I have seen published purporting to be from unemployed field officers, have put forth preposterous claims for compensation as an inducement to retire. Your correspondent "F. O.," for example, makes the suggestion of £800 per annum pension, and a bonus of £3,000 in cash, as what he considers a moderate equivalent to a Lieutenant Colonel for resigning £1,000 per annum earned in India. I think it as childish in these officers to put forth exorbitant demands as it would be shortsighted in the Government to attempt driving a very hard bargain, under the idea that officers would submit to anything to get away from India. It appears to me that as each would about equally gain by coming to an arrangement—the officers by gaining their freedom, the Government by saving expense—a fair equivalent would be afforded in, what I may call, splitting the difference between them. In older times any Regimental Major could readily obtain a bonus of at least Rs. 30,000 for retiring from his corps. When he declined this, it was with the object of serving on for his off-reckonings. It was always found impracticable, though many attempts were made with this object, to get up a plan for line purchases; therefore a Lieutenant-Colonel being precluded from the obtaining any bonus, was in a measure compelled to carry out his first resolve of serving on for a Coloneley, and retirements of Lieutenant-Colonels were very unusual. But there were always many of these who were tired of the service, and would gladly have retired for a bonus of Rs. 30,000. It was these officers who so often agitated the plan for a scale of payments throughout the line, and they failed—not because there would have been few willing to sell out, but because so many officers in various regiments prudently calculated that they might obtain all the benefits of the scheme while they held aloof from paying their share of subscriptions. Now, I ask, whether it may not reasonably be expected that a like inducement would effect similar results at present? On the whole, the circumstances of Lieutenant-Colonels are not very much changed, for if in the one case they had all the advantage of being employed, in the other they have certain benefits in the new furlough regulations, which render it less irksome to wait for the same great prize. I think, then, that if Government were to offer the pension of his rank and a bonus of £3,000 to each Lieutenant-Colonel, as many retirements as were required would at once be secured. Looking at the financial bearings of the arrangement as regards the Government, I think they may called satisfactory. To reduce a payment of £1,000 per annum to one of £365 per annum (a saving of £635), a sum of £3,000, or barely five years' purchase of the difference, is required. The 60 lakhs paid down in bonus would be recouped in five years; and taking on the average ten years as the expectation of life of these officers, there would be a clear saving or gain of 60 lakhs by the transaction. In the very rare cases of Lieutenant-Colonels being entitled to a higher rate of pension, it would of course be necessary to concede this; but as the object is not to reward long and meritorious service, but to relieve the Treasury from the maintenance of superfluous servants, it would be absurd to enter otherwise upon the question of how many years these officers could reckon as service for pension. The probable effect of drawing any distinction would be, that the officer found to be entitled only to a Captain's or Major's pension would decline the offer, while all that is really material to Government is to get rid of him whatever may have been his service.

Excuse my having troubled you with so long an epistle, for the subject is one on which I would fain have dwelt longer but for considerations of your valuable space. I shall be very glad to see it further ventilated; for certain I am that it is only by some such arrangement as I have proposed, that the finances of this country can, even in part, be relieved from the frightful charges thrown upon it by the jobbery of the Horse Guards, and the folly and dishonesty of Sir Charles Wood of evil memory.

DISCOVERY OF A COAL MINE IN THE TERRITORIES OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

The following letter from C. B. Saunders, Esq., C. B., Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor-General, dated Hyderabad Residency, 3rd July 1871, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the accompanying translations of correspondence* with His Highness the Nizam's Minister regarding the discovery recently of a coal mine in His Highness's territory.

2. The subject was first brought to my notice by the Officiating Collector Kistna District, under orders of the Madras Government, on information received by that officer from an inhabitant of His Highness's territory, with samples of coal from a locality, which was roughly indicated as lying in the Oraganti Sircar, about 224 miles from Juggiapet and 96 miles from Budrachellum, forming a waste of 32 miles in circumference. The Collector also forwarded to me one of the specimens referred to, which was undoubtedly genuine coal, and stated that his informant asked for a reward of Rs. 2,000 to show the place where the specimen was found, and where it was said to lie near the surface in great quantities; the present specimen having been obtained about three feet from the surface.

3. I immediately brought the matter to the notice of His Highness the Nizam's Minister for his favourable consideration, with the remark that it would be for him to determine whether he would be prepared to offer the informant so large a sum as Rs. 2,000, which exceeded the reward offered by the British Government for similar information by Rs. 1,000, without taking the precaution of depositing the reward with a third party, to be paid only in the event of the area occupied by the coal being sufficiently extensive and near the surface to enable its being worked with advantage.

4. From the Minister's reply, No. 1,510 of the 8th May 1871, it appeared that he was fully alive to the importance of the discovery of coal in His Highness's dominions, enquiries having been already set on foot by him, and an officer of His Highness's Government specially detailed on this duty, and that the tehseeldar of talooka Kandeecondah in the Khammumet Sircar had already obtained information of the existence of a coal mine in his talooka, which he was about visiting personally and reporting upon fully. The Minister, however, liberally agreed to the large amount of reward asked by the informant of the Collector of the Kistna District, provided the coal mine he spoke of was an entirely distinct and separate one from that which the tehseeldar above mentioned was going to visit and examine. The Collector was informed accordingly, and was requested to direct his informant to take steps for pointing out the coal mine spoken of by him.

5. In the meantime, the tehseeldar of Kandeecondah having visited the coal mine of which he had received information from other sources, submitted a detailed and interesting report, accompanied with several specimens of coal from it. This report is attached to the Minister's note No. 1,727, dated 25th May 1871, and will be found among the translations accompanying this letter. It describes the coal mine as situated in the rocky bed of the forest stream called Goondralawag, which, flowing from the border of Dewurlah towards Goondral, in the Talooncha Estate, falls into the Godavery river. The coal is reported to crop out and lie very near the surface and on the bank of the river in large masses or heaps, where the tehseelder had caused the bed of the river to be dug, a stratum of coal was found so near as one yard below the surface occupying a space of ten yards. He also traced a vein of coal extending along the bank of the stream to a distance of a quarter of a mile. The report gives further interesting details, and judging from those details and from the specimens of coal produced, there seems to be no doubt of the discovery of a real and extensive coal mine. With a view to its being worked and utilized hereafter, the Minister has given orders for the locality to be visited and examined by a competent and experienced person; but it is to be regretted that the coal viewer, Mr. Coulson, whose services he obtained about a year ago from England, died a short time since.

6. The tehseeldar of Kandeecondah, Mahomed Ibraheem Ali Khan, it will be seen from the ahkam or instructions issued by the Minister on this subject, is not only to receive the liberal reward of Rs. 2,000 from His Highness's Government, but also to obtain promotion to a higher grade in his department, in consideration of his zealous and successful exertions in the explorations for coal in His Highness's territory.

7. In conclusion, I may add that I shall keep the Government of India duly informed of any further action which His Highness's Government may take in connection with this interesting subject.

* No. 1,510, dated 8th May 1871, with enclosures, from His Highness the Nizam's Minister. No. 1,727, dated 25th May 1871, with enclosures, from ditto ditto. No. 1,254, dated 28th May 1871, from the Resident, to Minister. No. 1,828, dated 2nd June 1871, from the Minister, to Resident.

Mr. DANVERS' INDIAN RAILWAY REPORT FOR 1870-71.

Summary.

The extent of railway communication now open in India is 5,051 miles, of which 557 miles were completed last year, and 211 since the beginning of the present year. The three Presidency towns and the capitals of the North-West Provinces and of the Punjab are now united, and the system of trunk lines laid out by Lord Dalhousie may be regarded as completed. This has been effected at a cost of about £70,000,000, and profits at the rate of about 3½ per cent. upon this sum were earned last year. A further sum of about £18,000,000 has been expended upon the other lines open for traffic and upon those which are in progress, making a total outlay of £88,000,000 upon railways up to the 31st March last.

Materials to the value of more than £28,000,000 have been sent out from this country for the railways since their commencement; and 263,499 tons, purchased for £1,611,512, were despatched last year. There are now nine companies, representing 51,887 shareholders, 5,367 bond or debenture holders, and 1,392 holders of debenture stock. Of this number 51,519 are Europeans, and 368 natives of India.

It has not been a good year for traffic. The gross receipts were about £6,214,000, of which £1,924,000 was obtained from passengers, and £4,150,000 from the conveyance of goods, &c. The expenses amounted to about £3,368,000, leaving a net revenue of £2,846,000, showing an excess of £340,000 over last year; but the mileage open and the capital expenditure have increased in a greater ratio.

The amount paid by the Government for guaranteed interest last year was £4,212,577. The net receipts fall short of this, leaving a sum of about £1,366,000 to be borne by the revenues of the country. During the first half of the year the East Indian Railway Company earned surplus profits, and divided with the Government a sum of £130,094 13s. 3d. therefrom.

The results produced on some of the lines were satisfactory. On others there is room for improvements especially in regard to the reduction of working expenses. While the expenditure of some was in the proportion of 42 per cent. of the gross receipts, that of others was as high as 79 per cent. The train mileage receipts varies from 10·55d. to 2·52d., and the expenses from 6·39d. to 2·84d.

Of the 18,224,859 passengers conveyed, 92·73 per cent. were of the lowest classes; 6·52 per cent. second class; and ·75 per cent. first class. Compared with last year, there was an increase of 1,800,000 in the number of passengers. Goods to the amount of 3,435,269 tons and 425,057 head of live stock, were carried, compared with 3,359,792 tons and 430,983 head of live stock carried in the previous year.

Accidents have not been so numerous as in previous years, but a very serious one occurred on the Madras line by which eight lives were lost. A bridge over a river gave way, and a train was precipitated into the water. During the whole year 13 passengers lost their lives, and of these nine through causes within their control.

A conference of Government and railway officers was held during the year, and several minor questions connected with the working of the lines and the character of the rolling stock were discussed and settled. This will probably be the first of a series of such meetings, and much advantage may be expected from them.

The new gauge for certain future undertakings has been fixed at 3 feet 3⅜ inches, that is, the French metre. Most of the State lines will be constructed on this scale. While the question of gauge was under consideration operations in connexion with the Government works were, with one or two small exceptions, kept in abeyance. Surveys have, however, been made of certain lines, for which estimates and designs are being prepared, and the promise of considerable progress during the next two or three years has been given.

HINDOO, MAHOMEDAN, AND INDIAN LAW.

The Council of Legal Education have approved the following rules for the examination of the students proposing to be called to the Bar with a view to residence in India. The attention of the students is requested to the following rules of the Inns of Court:—That not more than four terms, under any circumstances, be dispensed with in favour of students coming from India or the colonies with a view to return to residence there, and that it is not expedient to dispense with any terms for such students, except on the following conditions, viz.:—"1. That students from India do satisfactorily pass an examination in Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Succession Act, and in such other Codes and Acts as may from time to time become law in British India; and, in addition, to such examination, do pass such examinations and abide by all such rules and regulations as are now in force for students seeking a pass certificate by examination for call to the Bar. 2. That students from the colonies do pass such an examination as is required, and do abide by all such rules and regulations as are now in force, in order to obtain a certificate of honour. 3. Provided that each of the four Inns of Court be at liberty to dispense with the above conditions in such very special circumstances as they may think fit, and that such circumstances be stated in the certificate of call to the Bar given to every such student. The Benchers of each Inn, subject to the foregoing limitations, will be guided, in the dispensation of Terms, by the circumstances of each particular case." Rules for the Examination of the Candidates—An examination will be held in next Michaelmas Term, to which a student of any of the Inns of Court will be admissible. Each student proposing to submit himself for examination will be required to enter his name in the Treasurer's office of the Inn of Court to which he belongs on or before Saturday, the 21st day of October next. The examination will commence on Friday, the 27th day of October next, and will be continued on the Saturday following. It will take place in the hall of Lincoln's-inn, and the doors will be closed ten minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the examination. The examination will be conducted in the following order:—Friday morning, the 27th of October, at 10, on Hindoo Law; in the afternoon, at 2, on Mahomedan Law. Saturday morning, the 28th of October, at 10, on the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code; in the afternoon, at 2, on the Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Succession Act. The oral examination on the Hindoo Law will be conducted in the forenoon of Friday the 27th of October, and the oral examination on Mahomedan Law in the afternoon of the same day. The oral examination on the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code will be conducted in the forenoon of Saturday, the 28th of October, and the oral examination on the Civil Procedure Code and Succession Act in the afternoon of the same day. The oral examination of each student will be conducted apart from the other students. The oral examination and printed questions will be founded on the following books:—I. Hindoo Law.—Treatises on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance; Menu's *Institutes*. II. Mahomedan Law.—Treatises on Mahomedan Law. *Hedayah*. Title, "Sale." III. The Laws in force in British India.—*Intestacy and Testamentary Act*; *Civil Procedure Code*; *Penal Code*; *Code of Criminal Procedure*; Field's *Law of Evidence*, Act ii. of 1855, Act xxv. of 1861, and Act xiv. of 1859. Field's *Indian Statute Book*. Title, "Introduction."—*Times*.

Another use for Photography.—In America they photograph the sign manual of pensioners. A good deal of loss has been sustained by the Pension Bureau, on account of frauds perpetrated by dishonest applicants for pensions. For example, a pensioner would receive his claims at the General office at Washington, and then quickly apply again at some agency in the larger cities, very often with success. So the Government have called in the camera to the aid of the police. Each day the pages of the receipt books at all the offices are photographed, and copies transmitted to each office; then, when the defrauder presents his second claim, photography confronts him with his own signature, and the Government are secure.

THE LOSS OF THE MEGÆRA AND ITS LESSONS.

The following letter appears in the *Times* of 5th August:—

Sir,—With reference to your remark, in a leading article of *The Times* of to-day, upon an alleged survey of the Megæra by me—a remark based upon a question put in the House of Commons in March last by the Hon. Mr. Walpole, M.P. for North Norfolk—permit me to say that I certainly examined the Megæra in Woolwich Dockyard several years ago, and reported her fit only for a very brief period of further service, in consequence of the extreme thinness to which her plates had become worn by many years of almost continual use at sea. That period has long been exceeded.

The state of this ship is one of the many subjects respecting which I was anxious on leaving office to communicate with my successors, but upon which the late First Lord of the Admiralty preferred that I should be silent—nay, insisted that I should be.

When the seaworthiness of the Megæra was called in question in March last, Mr. Goschen publicly assured Mr. Walpole that I had apparently made no survey of, or report upon, the ship; but if he had done me the honour to ask me the question, instead of trusting to those who knew nothing about it, he would at once have ascertained that I had examined her, and that the ship was not fit for sea service. I wrote privately to Mr. Walpole to that effect, but in these days a county member of Parliament seems to be as little able to secure attention as a subordinate officer of the Admiralty, such as I once was. And yet it would seem reasonable that questions involving the life or death of some hundreds of Her Majesty's subjects and servants should secure a little thoughtful consideration occasionally.

I have said before, Sir, and I beg leave to repeat now, that the present administration of the Admiralty is utterly inconsistent with the safety of Her Majesty's naval officers and seamen, and, if it is continued, can have before long but one result,—that of the refusal of both officers and men to embark in Her Majesty's ships.

I have been precluded for a whole year from making known to the professional advisers of the Admiralty the nature and grounds of my apprehensions touching certain vessels, but the time is coming when the safety of the Navy will claim at least equal consideration with the economy of the Navy, and when I shall not only be allowed to speak, but requested to do so, on matters lying within my own knowledge. It is amazing to me that men of intelligence, to say nothing of men who assume to manage the affairs of a nation, should fail to see that, in thrusting the great Navy of England into the hands of one man after another who knows nothing whatever about it, Parliament is both inviting and insuring a long course of disaster.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

August 4. E. J. Reed.

Mr. Reed again writes to the *Times* on the following day:—

The number and nature of the communications which I have received respecting my letter in *The Times* of this morning induces me to trouble you with a communication, in order to establish the more firmly the facts of the case.

But, first, permit me to say that I have been asked officially to state the date and form of my report upon the Megæra, and, having given the best information that my memory furnishes, I trust my remarks upon her may be found recorded at the Admiralty. But, whether they are found or not appears to me to be a matter of no great importance—to my argument, at least—because the mere employment of a ship a year or two beyond the time suggested by a survey is not at all uncommon, and forms no part of my complaint against the Government. That complaint is—first, that on leaving office I was debarred from communicating with my successors upon the many points that required attention in the various ships of the Navy; and, secondly, that when in March last Mr. Walpole put his inquiry to Mr. Goschen, he (Mr. Walpole) having, as I happen to know, a son in the ship, Mr. Goschen gave a reply which was bad in spirit and based upon very imperfect information, while, by a simple reference to me, he might have learnt the truth of the matter. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Goschen has stated that the Megæra had sailed before Mr. Walpole's question was put. Some persons may consider this a reason for doing nothing; others may consider it should have been an incentive to greater urgency.

We do not yet know the actual cause of the disaster to this ship; it may have been occasioned by something more, or something other, than her worn and weak state, and great injustice to the Government may be done by neglecting this consideration. But my recollection of the state of the ship is quite clear. I had the thin iron plating which formed the side drilled in several places, and ascertained the exact thickness and only passed her for a further limited period of service because of the circumstance that her plates, being small in surface taken separately, and connected by broad strips at the edges and butts, were for the most part doubled, so that the wasted surfaces of the single plating were small in extent and well supported. This inspection was the only occasion on which I examined the Megæra's plating, and finding it somewhat peculiar, although in the main characteristic of early shipbuilding in iron, I inserted a brief description of it in my work on *Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel*. About the facts, therefore, there can be no doubt.

Permit me to say, in the next place, in reply to some influential correspondents, that I am well aware of the gravity of my statements respecting the present dangerous state of our naval administration as regards Her Majesty's ships, and the necessity of a speedy change if a proper measure of security is to be given to the Navy. I have the most solid grounds for making them, and I wish them to be accepted in their full gravity. When I left office the value of the ships of my design then building (to speak for the moment of those building only) amounted to about three millions sterling, and their aggregate crews will number many thousands. Many of these ships were of perfectly novel type, the offspring of my own mind, and in some cases an offspring conceived and produced under great pressure from the political head of the Admiralty. Common sense, common judgment, common patriotism, and common humanity made me anxiously desirous to communicate to my successors all that was in my mind, but undeveloped as yet in the drawings of these ships. I was scarcely less desirous of going over the names of the various ships on active service, and offering such suggestions upon them as my experience dictated. Of course, the Admiralty were free to carry out afterwards other views than mine if they pleased, but that they were bound to attend to what mine were cannot be questioned. In order that no small personal feelings or irritations might operate to prevent the free communication of my views to my successors, I forbore to mention in my letter of resignation the long course of antagonism to which I had been subjected on account of my persistent disapproval of the Captain, and excluded from it every word that could give personal offence. How was this studied moderation of mine responded to? By a strong and steady refusal to give me any official opportunity whatever of communicating with my successors, and by the instant and compulsory cessation of my connexion with every ship in the Navy! Knowing the imperious power of the Ministry, I had apprehended the danger of such a course and striven to avert it. I next strove to get it corrected, I wrote privately to Sir Sydney Dacres; I spoke to Sir Spencer Robinson; and I got Mr. Lushington to point out to Mr. Childers the perils which might and would ensue. But the Government had a large majority, and Mr. Childers was safe in pursuing his own course, and so he pursued it. Sir Spencer Robinson wrote, I believe, a very strong official Minute upon the absolute necessity of the duty being carefully transferred, and of the risks and dangers which would ensue if it were not, but without result. Three months after came the loss of the Captain, and the very man who had closed my lips officially upon every ship censured me in a public document for not having spoken freely of this ship. This imputation, designed to stain me with the blood of the Captain's crew, was the distinction which a Liberal Government sought to confer upon me in my retirement as a reward for seven years of most trying service at the Admiralty, not the least trying part of which had been my resistance to ships of the Captain type.

Mr. Goschen, on entering office, instead of making the reversal of this mistaken and critical action of his predecessor touching Her Majesty's ships one of his first acts, silently acquiesced in it, and in his answer to Mr. Walpole appeared to indicate that he had succeeded to the spirit as well as to the office of his forerunner.

Now, it is this line and this style of action on the part of the Government which occasions my apprehensions, and compels me to pronounce their policy inconsistent with the safety of the Navy. We have had the Captain's case; we now have the Megæra's, and I fear we may have others. I see it announced, for example, that the turret-ship Glatton is to be taken out for a cruise "to test her sea-going qualities." I took a recent opportunity of mentioning to Mr. Goschen that she was not designed as a sea-going ship, and might be sacrificed if her peculiarities were not borne in mind, and it is now likely that, under so capable and experienced an officer as Lord John Hay, her trials will be properly conducted. But, apart from this, I strongly object to officers and men being ordered to embark in the Glatton under present circumstances. This is one of the low freeboard Monitors, with a very small margin of safety, and her proper sub-division into watertight spaces, pumping arrangements, anchor gear, means of clearing the deck from water, and other details were the subjects of much anxious thought and care with me. Suddenly, my connexion with her ceased; I was debarred from offering a word of advice respecting her; and she has been completed I know not how. How can the gentlemen who have finished her, and how can Mr. Goschen know that no essential points have been overlooked? It is idle to say that my successors are clever and careful men. I am quite aware of that; but the more capable a man is the more anxious he will be in taking over the charge of such a ship as this to have the fullest possible information from her first designer. Moreover, the best of men are liable to errors and oversights, and we all know that the Captain was pronounced safe not many days before she was lost. This, at least, is true,—viz., that the officers and crew of the Glatton were entitled to every assurance and means of security which could be given to them; and yet Mr. Childers first, and now Mr. Goschen have withheld from them one most important element of safety, and have, as I maintain, incurred a truly horrible responsibility. I shall have to say precisely the same thing of the Thunderer and Devastation when they arrive at completion; for the Committee of 15 officers and gentlemen who sat for some months upon these and other ships have not pretended to inquire into many of those points upon which my anxiety and apprehension hang.

These are some of my reasons for considering the conduct of the Government in this manner illjudged, imperious, and dangerous, and such as demands the scrutiny of Parliament. If the House of Commons, with these facts before them, votes the supplies without protest or remonstrance, the consequences may be fatal and widespread—the alarm certainly will be.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Aug. 5. E. J. Reed.

Infant Nourishment.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

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THE SCOTT CENTENARY AT EDINBURGH.

(SPECIAL REPORT TELEGRAPHED TO THE "TIMES.")

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

THE weather to-day has been most favourable. The heat, indeed, has been very great, but the brilliant sunshine gave every advantage for the display of the flags and other decorations with which the city of Edinburgh was ornamented. The chief centre of attraction was Prince's-street, in which the Scott monument stands, and all day long the street has been filled with gaily-dressed crowds. On each side of the monument a series of tall masts had been erected, extending to the boundary of the garden in which the monument stands. Each staff displayed a flag, and was hung with large wreaths of laurel, while festoons of evergreens were suspended between each pole. The stone wall at the base of the structure as well as the steps of the monument were ornamented with plants in vases, and the statue was crowned with a fine wreath. In Prince's-street many houses were decorated in honour of the occasion. The Edinburgh Hotel, opposite the monument, was hung with crimson draperies, and ornamented with flowers, foliage, sculptured busts, &c. In the evening this building was illuminated, other public buildings and places of business in the streets were decked out with flags and banners, and the city, as witnessed from the high ground on which the old town stands, presented a gay and brilliant appearance. The dark ridge of the old town was surmounted at the City-chambers with a flag on which "the Ruddy Lion Ramped in Gold." On the site of Scott's birthplace a fine trophy of flags was erected upon a structure covered with evergreens forming an imitation of the Old Cross of Edinburgh, the untimely destruction of which Scott denounced in well-known lines. A circus procession of some of the historical characters in Scott's writings passed through the streets and attracted some attention.

THE BANQUET.

The festival in memory of Scott was held at 6 o'clock in the Corn-Exchange, which was arranged to admit 2,000 guests. On three sides of the Hall galleries were erected over the stalls used by the merchants, and the chair was placed upon the east side, with the vice-chairs in the opposite gallery, the roof was decorated with a profusion of flags and floral festoons, and each pillar bore heraldic shields, flanked with banners, inscribed with the names of Scott's works. The walls were decorated in panels alternately white and pink, bearing sculptural representations at intervals, and the front of the galleries was somewhat similarly decorated, giving great lightness to the otherwise dim hall. At the south end a large blazon of the Scott arms was shown, surrounded with laurels, and bearing the words "9th August, 1871," in white flowers; at the opposite wall a large portrait of Scott, painted for the occasion by Robert Herdman, R.S.A., was placed. The banquet was a frugal one, consisting of wine, fruit, and cake. The chair was taken at 6 o'clock, but before that hour every seat in the hall was occupied, a brilliant and distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen being assembled. Owing to the absence of the Duke of Buccleuch, through indisposition, the chair was taken by the Earl of Dalkeith; the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Lord Dalhousie, the Lord Justice-General, and Lord Jerviswoode were vice-chairmen. On the chairman's platform were the Earl of Selkirk, Lord Lawrence, Lord Mark Ker, the Dean of Westminster, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Justice Clerk, Sir Alexander Grant, and the Rev. R. H. Stevenson, Moderator of the General Assembly. In the vice-chairmen's gallery were the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Rollo, and Sir William Stirling Maxwell. Apologies were received from Mr. Gladstone, Earl Stanhope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Ramsay, Mr. J. Stuart Mill, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Disraeli, le Comte de Paris, Earl Russell, Lord Derby, Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Froude, Lord Lytton, the Archbishop of Dublin, Sir Francis Grant, Mr. Motley, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. George Macdonald, Miss Harriet Martineau, Madame and M. Goldschmidt, Dr. Guthrie, General Schenck, Mr. Hope Scott of Abbotsford, Miss Ingelow, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Martin, &c.

The Rev. R. H. Stevenson said grace.

The Chairman then proposed "The Health of the Queen," adverting to the enthusiastic reception Her Majesty had met with in Edinburgh and to the admiration in which she was held by the nation.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm—the band of the Scots Greys playing the National Anthem.

The Chairman then proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Rest of the Royal Family." In doing so his Lordship stated that in proposing the first toast, he should have stated that the Queen took the deepest interest in this celebration, and had expressed the high admiration in which she held Sir Walter Scott. (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk, the band played "God Bless the Prince of Wales." After the lapse of a few minutes the State trumpeters called the assemblage to silence for the toast of the evening.

Sir William Stirling Maxwell, who was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering, said—To offer for your consideration some of the reasons why the memory of Sir Walter Scott should be honoured in an assembly composed mainly of his countrymen, and wholly of his admirers, may seem a very simple task; to state in any adequate manner his services to his country and mankind would be a task of a very different kind. It would involve nothing less than a review of the literature which he found, the literature which he left, and the literature which a later age has created, and an examination into the part which literature holds in the vital system of a people. I need hardly say that the first and simpler method of treating the subject is the one which I propose to myself, and that in approaching even that I am sensible how much I stand in need of your indulgence. I would first remind you of the amount of work accomplished by Scott, and the comparatively brief period in which it was performed. His career as a popular poet may be said to have opened with the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* in 1805, and ended with *Harold the Dauntless* in 1817. His career as our first writer of prose fiction commenced with *Waverley* in 1814, and closed with his life. By the side of this ample and sparkling stream of original writing flowed another of scarcely inferior volume, consisting of miscellaneous works, editorial, critical, biographical, or historical, of which it is enough to mention the editions of *Dryden* and *Swift*, the *Life of Napoleon* and the *Tales of a Grandfather*. Professional work occupied a considerable portion of his time, and so also did the mercantile concerns in which he was unfortunately a partner. For a good many years, the years of seeming financial prosperity, he was one of the most prominent figures in social life in Scotland, and one of the favourite lions of London. In these busy years enough was done to fill the lives of ten not inconsiderable mortals. One of the Homeric heroes seemed to have reappeared upon the earth, clothed in superhuman strength and the wig and gown of a Scotch advocate. (Cheers.) As a poet, Scott, like other great masters of the lyre, may be said to have fulfilled the aspirations which many kindred minds had lacked strength to bring forth. In days when letters in Scotland were still young, there was a strong disposition to gather up, and afterwards to reproduce, the relics of earliest song. The ballads which collectors like George Bannatyne and Richard Maitland loved, later poets, like Allan Ramsay and Elizabeth Hallet, eagerly imbibed, and Thomson's *Castle of Indolence* and Percy's *Reliques* are later indications of the tendency of thought and taste which in another branch of art was marked by the plaster pinnacles of Strawberry-hill. Scott himself, cradled in the ballad-land, became the most zealous as well as the ablest of ballad editors in collecting materials for the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, thinking, as it was said, "of little but the queerness and the fun he was making for himself." In fullness of time the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* was born to fascinate a world athwart which the genius of Burns had lately flashed, but in which Hayley was probably the most popular poet, and the laurels of Dryden wreathed the brow of Pye. Few critics will question the supremacy of Scott, at least in our language, in the field of metrical romance. (Cheers.) Other poets have soared higher into the empyrean of thought, or have dived deeper into the mystery of life; but none has ever told his tale with greater breadth of life and shade, or hurried his reader along with a more genial vivacity; none has ever lit up the banquet-hall or the battle-field with more of Homeric fire, or adorned his action with a more exquisite transcript of the scenery of nature. (Cheers.) In this sphere, Scott is certainly the greatest of peaceful and beneficent conquerors in the world of letters. Bannockburn and Flodden are his; Melrose and Dunvegan, and many a fair domain and ancient pile between. It is curious to turn to his friend Moore's playful allusions to these poetical conquests at the time *Rokeby* was announced in 1814. Had Scott written nothing but his lyrics, he would still hold a distinguished place in letters. *Rosabelle, Lochinvar, Jock o'Hazeldean, Norah's Vow*, and the *Pibroch of Donuil Dhu* will be sung and loved as long as tenderness and melody, pith and vigour, archness, gaiety, and delicate humour shall please the ear, inspire the fancy, and touch the heart. These and other songs of Scott have made the tour of the world with the songs of Burns, and haunt the memory of most men who love poetry and speak English. They are the very songs to be sung in a strange land by exiles not much given to weeping and hanging their harps on willows, and who yet very steadily think of Scotland, perhaps not knowing how greatly the Scotland to which their hearts turn is the intellectual creation of Scott. I would now ask you to look at Scott as a writer of prose fiction, who from the stores of his learning and the spring of his imagination, fed for 16 years the fancy of the civilized world, ministering no less to the social and moral well-being than the innocent gaiety of nations. The Waverley novels provided a new pleasure for the reading world, even for the little fastidious world of jaded elderly critics. Many of us, I believe, cherish as a choice reminiscence our first glimpse of the fair imaginary realm which was created by Scott. My own first peep of it I well remember, obtained by means of a review which I got hold of when of an age at which the nature and uses of quarterly criticism were for me as yet very dim. The delight with which I devoured the extracts in small print was only equalled by the disgust with which I floundered among the comments in a larger type, lamentable fits of insanity, as I thought them, befalling in some misterious manner my matchless storyteller. I venture to mention this trivial personal incident in hopes that it may recall to many of you various green spots, diverse and yet similar, of auld lang syne connected with Scott and his writings. The effect which the first Waverley novel may produce on a fresh and imaginative mind, now when Scott has taught his craft to so many cunning hands, can give but a very faint idea of the success of *waverley*. (Cheers.) Detailed criticism would be out of place here, where we are met to agree that as Stratford did for Shakespear, so Edinburgh must do for Scott. The long procession of ideal figures, headed by Waverley and the Baron of Bradwardine, and closed by Richard Middlemas and the French Begum, frowns stern and solemn, or gay and sportive, correctly or grotesque, of every age and sex, of many desires, periods, and modes of mind, which proceeded from the brain of Scott, have furnished a goodly quota of their number to the world gallery, where the people of the poet's dream stand side by side with the personages of history. Scott has filled more places in the historical Valhalla than any other writer, Shakespear alone excepted. (Cheers.) To the history of this little corner of northern Europe, this single Scotchman, bending his big brow over his desk, has given a wide and splendid celebrity, far beyond the reach, at least far beyond the attainment of the strong hands and stout hearts and busy brains of the whole perfervid race of other days at home and abroad. His reading of our national story is probably the version which will long be accepted by the world. In one point, indeed, it was fiercely challenged. The sufferings and services of the Covenanters had made them popular idols, but I question if any of the controversialists who entered the field against Scott ever recognized more fully than he did that the spirit which leads men to lay down lives for what they hold to be truth is the very breath of national life; if any Whig writer has ever painted a more touching picture of the bitter men of Bothwellhaugh than the novelist who delighted to wear the white cockade of the cavalier. If the world beyond the Tweed is likely for long to read Scottish history with the eyes of Scott, it is still more certain to adopt his estimate of the character of our people. Coleridge used to say "Whenever I have occasion to speak of a Scotch rascal, I always lay the emphasis on Scotch." This principle Scott applied in a somewhat larger spirit. His Scotch characters, Highland and Lowland, tinted with all the delicate shades of local and social colour, gentle and simple, good and bad, are all emphatically Scotch. It is not for a Scotchman to say whether our great painter has or has not been

> "To all our virtues very kind,
> "To all our faults a little blind;"

but we certainly ought to be well content with the national portraiture, and do each what in us lies to perpetuate its nobler features. (Cheers.) Amid moral and intellectual benefits, I must not forget the important contributions of Scott to the material prosperity of his native land. The dead poet whom we celebrate is as distinctly an employer of labour as any of those captains of industry whose looms whirl by the Tweed, or whose furnaces flame along the Clyde. Here, there, everywhere, pilgrims are flocking to the shrines which he has built for himself and his country; and trades and occupations of all kinds flourish by the brain which lies in Dryburgh, as they formerly flourished by the brain of St. Thomas. When land is to be sold in any district of the Scott countries, his scenes and his characters therewith connected, and even his passing allusions are carefully chronicled among other attractions in the advertisement, and duly inventoried among the title-deeds of the estate. It would be hard to say how many years' purchase Scott has added to the value of Branksome, or of the Eildon pastures. But there is no doubt that the touch of his pen does in many places form an important element of that unearned increment of value—that, I believe, is the scientific term—which Mr. Stuart Mill and friends propose shortly to transfer from the lords of the soil to the Lords of the Treasury. Referring to the ease and rapidity with which Scott wrote, Sir William Stirling Maxwell proceeded—Two acute and by no means superstitious observers solved the mystery by ascribing to him something of supernatural power. "There was," says Hazlitt, "a degree of capacity in that huge double forehead which superseded all effort, and made everything come intuitively and almost mechanically." Captain Basil Hall was at first much exercised by the phenomenon, but as he himself kept a very copious journal, and discovered that in one of his visits to Abbotsford he had written in one day about as much as Scott considered a fair day's work, he considered that his wonder was misapplied. In fact, among his intimate friends the marvellous faculty and fecundity of the man ceased to excite any surprise. Even the faithful and affectionate Laidlaw, his amanuensis in times of sickness, used to forget himself and everything else in the interest of the tale he was writing down. If the dictation flagged, he would say, "Come, Sir, get on, get on," and would receive the characteristic reply, "Hout! Willie, you forget I have to invent the story." It is natural at first sight to regret all this headlong haste, and to regret that four or five of the novels had not been compressed into a perfect work of art, into a "gem of purest ray serene" altogether worthy of the mind whence it came; but as the genius of Scott was in so many points exceptional, it is possible that it may have worked under special laws of its own, and that something of the charm of his works may belong to their rapid and spontaneous flow, like the rush of a river or the melody from the throats of birds

> "That carol their secret pleasure to the spring."

(Cheers.) The influence of Scott upon literature, both at home and abroad, was immense. Whatever he did, whatever attire he choose to assume, at once became the fashion. The apparent ease of his verse, the fatal facility of the octosyllabic measure, procured him a large poetical following, in which there were, no doubt, many figures strange to see; but his school can likewise boast of several disciples of rare genius. His presence may be felt in some of the earlier tales of Byron; from his shrine comes some of the fire that burns in *Ivry* and the *Armada* and the *Roman Lays* of Macaulay, and in the Cavalier ballads of our own Aytoun. Of the historical romance in prose he may be called the father, and never had literary sire a more goodly offspring to the second generation. (Cheers.) In France, Hugo de Vigny, the elder Dumas; in Spain, Fernan Caballero; in Italy, Manzoni and d'Azeglio; in Germany, Zschokke and Alexis; in America, Cooper; at home, Grattan, Leigh Hunt, and Thackeray, are only a few of the writers well known to fame who have essayed to bend the bow of Scott. If the words that Scott wrote in 1830 were somewhat overcharged then, they are more near the truth in 1871. "The fact is," he wrote, "I have taught a hundred gentlemen to write nearly, if not altogether, as well as myself." In truth, Scott's art, using the word in the largest sense, was like that of Falstaff, who was witty himself and the cause of wit in other men. (Cheers.) Even in fields less peculiarly his own than fiction his influence was very great. His writings stimulated historical research in a hundred directions; and he was the founder of the Bannatyne Club, parent of many similar societies. In his romances the delighted reader had found himself brought face to face with personages whom he had before seen only as in a glass darkly. Historians began to take a leaf out of the great novelist's book; to use a style more dramatic and pictorial; to develope individual character, and bestow unwonted pains on accessories of time and place. Is it too much to say that we probably owe to the example of Scott some of the most graceful digressions of Hallam, something of the splendid scene-painting of Macaulay, something of the electric light flashed over many famous men and into many dark places from the pen of Carlyle? Of all the legacies which Scott has bequeathed to mankind, I believe none are more precious than his own character and life. Happy in many things, unhappy in a few, he was singularly happy in a biographer. I doubt whether the world has ever been told so much about any one man by any single biographer, and whether the whole *Biographie Universelle* can furnish a single other name which would show so fair if the whole life which belonged to it were unrolled, like that of Scott, year by year, almost day by day, before the gaze of his fellowmen. (Cheers.) Sir William Stirling Maxwell then referred to the varied character of those who, differing from one another on many things, agreed to love and honour Scott. He proceeded to say—With the intellectual life of his time Scott's relations were as genial as those which bound him to its social life. His career adds no incident to the "Quarrels of Authors." His high appreciation of the writings of his contemporaries was one of the most noticeable of his many pleasant traits of character. Washington Irving, after passing a few days at Abbotsford in 1817, was convinced that his host was the author of the Waverley novels, because they were the only important works of the day he had never quoted. How characteristic is Scott's reminiscence of Burns, and his pride in having, as a boy, helped the poet to the authorship of some lines by Langhome, and having received a grateful look from him in return. From this, which was probably his first meeting with any distinguished man of letters, to the last the record of his relations with his brethren of the pen is a record of brotherly kindness, encouragement, furtherance, earnest sympathy in success or in disappointment, of gifts of money when he had it, of hours of time when time was to him, in a special manner, money. It had been urged that being the Ariosto of the North, the Cervantes of his native land, it was remarkable that Scott should have cared to be Scott of Abbotsford. This view of the case seems to leave out of sight the important fact that the Scot was as strong within him as the Ariosto or Cervantes, and that if he had been devoid of one of the strongest tendencies of his race he would not have been the Walter Scott we have met here to celebrate. In the higher part of his character he was a poet, in the everyday concerns of life he was a shrewd practical man of the world. Hence having acquired wealth by an unusual path, he invested that wealth very much as any one of his friends might have done who had acquired it by the practice of law or the weaving of wool. The existence of a certain number of families, with more or less of permanence in the possession of the soil, and enjoying more or less of social importance, was, according to his political theories, essential to the welfare of an ancient kingdom. There was nothing inconsistent or unworthy that a man holding this theory should desire that among those families his descendants should be found. The popular and prevailing theory is, of course, of an opposite kind. But, for some cause or other, which it is not for me to explain, when the holders of this theory buy land they, too, build and plant on a scale altogether feudal, and their walls and windows blaze with heraldry just as if romantic poetry and old-fashioned Toryism had been their profession and their creed. On the whole, I believe few of us will be disposed to regret that he did not go over to the winning side in 1831—a year of rapid change and sudden conversion. He had chosen his party and adhered to it strictly, but there was nothing in his tenets nor in his attitude that was ignoble, or narrow, or incongruous. Tories may well be proud that the most illustrious author of his day was a Tory. Not a few Radicals I believe there are who will think more kindly of Toryism for his sake, just as I am sure that any repugnance to the Radical faith must have been much softened by anyone who had enjoyed the benignant converse of another great man lately taken from us—George Grote. (Cheers.) Those who are most disposed to discover evidence of weakness in this or that portion of Scott's conduct will admit that such weaknesses only brought into nobler prominence the indomitable fortitude with which he confronted the misfortunes of his later years. There is nothing more tragic in the story of literature than his memorable struggle—from the entry in his diary of January 24, 1826,—"I will dig in the mine of my imagination to find diamonds, or what may sell for such, to make good my engagements"—to the closing scene, when six years of such incessant digging had done their work on the noble intellect, and when the rocks of Posilippo and the companion lake beyond could elicit no other words from the weary pilgrim but

> "It's up the craggy mountain
> "And down the mossy glen,
> "We canna gang a milking
> "For Charlie and his men."

For myself I can never take down a volume of Scott's writings, published in or after 1826, without thinking of the circumstances in which they were composed, and remembering that they, like the water from the well of Bethlehem, which David refused to drink, represent the heart's blood of a brave man's life. May the day never come in Scotland when we shall forget that noble and beautiful life, with its triumphs and its joys, its sorrows and its lessons! (Cheers.) Such are the thoughts, inadequate as I confess them to be, which the career of Scott has suggested to my mind. You have met to-night to do him a rare and exceptional honour; yet the century which closes with the 100th anniversary of his birth has been a century full of great capacities, great achievements, and colossal and unparalleled events. Within the lifetime of Scott died Clive and Hastings, the founders of our Indian Empire; Chatham expired in the Senate, and Nelson on the quarterdeck; Fox, Burke, the younger Pitt, Canning, and many more died in the fulness of Parliamentary fame; Wellington lived and conquered; and a host of writers, philosophers, and inventors inscribed their names in the book of fame. Of all these statesmen, soldiers, and their kings, two only have been thought worthy of our national recognition, both poets, both Scotchmen—Burns and Scott. (Great cheering.)

On the cheering subsiding, Mr. Kennedy sang a song written for the occasion by Mr. James Ballantine, the music being by Mr. Croal. This song was vigorously encored.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

PURCHASES FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum has just effected an important purchase of twelve vases found recently at Capua. These are all of them finely preserved examples of a rare and beautiful class, generally assigned to an epoch little lower than that of Alexander, and distinguished by large size and supreme and subtly varied elegance of form. They are principally amphorae and crateres, without figure-designs, but with their bodies painted black, and fluted in the manner which indicates an intention of imitating the forms of metal vases. The neck is generally adorned with a wreath of leaf-sprays picked out in gold.

A RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY.—The Russian journals publish the indictment of the great Nihilist trial which is now going on in St. Petersburg, and from this we have an account, from the Government point of view, of the origin and objects of the conspiracy. In the autumn of 1869, Netchajeff, an agitator, returned to Russia, and a secret society was formed at Moscow with branches in various other towns. Every new member of the society, after swearing to observe its regulations, was attached to a "circle" of five persons, who acted together, but were kept entirely ignorant of the constitution of the others. At the head of the society was a committee which exercised judicial functions, and whose members were unknown to the other conspirators. The means by which the object of the society was to be attained were at first much discussed. Some proposed that the overthrow of the Government should be brought about by a gradual propagation of Socialist ideas among the masses; others, among whom was Netchajeff, that steps should at once be taken for producing a popular insurrection. Ultimately it was decided to adopt Netchajeff's proposal. A series of inflammatory proclamations were circulated among the people, from which the official prosecutors conclude that the conspirators "hoped to bring about a popular insurrection by a series of assassinations in the highest spheres of the Government, which would create such confusion as to enable them to work on the masses by false reports and misrepresentations of the acts of the authorities, and lead ultimately to that general disorganisation of society at which they aimed."—*Globe*, July 28.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

"HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS" AND "THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT."

MR. GLADSTONE, who was received with loud cheers, in replying to the toast "the Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," said—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, on behalf of my colleagues, and on my own behalf, I return to your Lordship and to this company our grateful thanks, both for the toast you have been pleased to give, and for the manner in which it has been given and received. You have alluded, my Lord Mayor, to the date at which you have called us to share your renowned hospitality. It is on the 29th of July that we have gathered round your board, a period which commonly precedes by only a few days the close of the Parliamentary Session, and when I had the honour of communicating with your Lordship, and fixing the date by negotiation some months back, it was with the belief that at this period there would be stealing over us that soothing languor, the product partly of exhaustion and partly of hope, which best describes the feeling of Ministers and members of Parliament when they approach the close of the Session. However, my Lord Mayor, we are not so fortunate. We are in a manner put upon trial for our lives. (A laugh.) A notice has been given—which is still only a notice—that on Monday the severest punishment a branch of the Legislature can inflict will, I do not say be inflicted, but will be proposed to be inflicted upon us in the House of Lords,—in that august assembly which I trust may long continue to discharge with wisdom its important and essential functions in the constitution of the country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, with the opinion which I entertain of that august assembly I am unable to believe that they will censure the Government which pleads guilty to no offence but this—that we have used a legal power for the suppression of an illegal practice. (Cheers.) A system of gross, notorious, and palpable illegality we have, in the exercise of our undoubted power, put an end to in the only manner which remained open to us after the circumstances which have occurred. (Cheers.) That is the appeal which we are perfectly content to make to the enlightened judgment of our country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, we have had in some senses a stormy and in others a wearisome Session, and it is the fashion to speak of it as a barren one; but it has not yet reached its end. There is an old saying that no man ought to be pronounced happy until he has reached the final term of his life; so I will venture to say that no Session ought to be pronounced barren till you have arrived at the prorogation. (Cheers.) The distinguished gentleman who has spoken to-night as the representative of America has referred to that pertinacity of character which, he says, and I believe truly, distinguishes the two nations, and for my colleagues and myself I can say as much as this, we are so far at least Englishmen that when we think we are in the right we don't like to be beaten. (Cheers and a laugh.) Our intentions are perfectly plain and understood. It depends upon others at what time they will reach their final fulfilment. (Cheers.) But one thing I may venture to add: the aim of all our attempts, whether in legislation, in administration, or whatever the outward form may be, is the same; it is to extend and confirm as far as we can that union of freedom and order, of attachment to ancient institutions, with the lively desire for improvement, which we believe to be in some degree at least characteristic of this country. (Cheers.) For this end we have endeavoured to oppose ourselves to favouritism and the legalization of favouritism in every form, and whatever measure we have introduced, and whether we may succeed or fail, it will not be for a person, it will not be for classes, it will not be for places or districts that we shall tempt to legislate—it will be for the nation at large (cheers), and for that union of the nation in heart and will upon which we believe the hopes of its future to depend. (Cheers.) But I am glad, after the speeches we have heard, that upon this occasion whatever interest may attach to the present festival as a festival held in honour of the Administration of the day has been eclipsed by the higher interest which has gathered around it from the representation at your board of the diplomatic body. (Cheers.) We have listened with unusual interest to the remarkable addresses of the two distinguished men who come to us from two of the greatest nations of the earth. (Cheers.) We have found in the language of the representative of France a model worthy of that great and remarkable country—a country whose relations with us have ever borne and must ever bear, a special character. We have known her as a formidable foe, and we have known her as a faithful friend. (Cheers.) We have sometimes shared her triumphs. We have sometimes sympathized with her sorrows; but, come what may, I am persuaded that the sentiments of friendship which unite these two nations have acquired a solidity that neither time nor change can shake (cheers), and that at this moment the one and only desire that pervades every heart and mind in the British nation is that, in emerging from the tremendous struggle in which France has been engaged, the Government and people may be gifted with the wisdom necessary for them to choose the best and the wisest mode of re-establishing her prosperity, and providing for her future happiness. (Cheers.) And yet, my Lord Mayor, commanding as is the interest which at this moment in particular attaches to the name of France, I cannot place as second to it that other interest with which at this juncture the name of America sounds in every ear. (Cheers.) We have been by yourself, as well as by the speech of our distinguished friend the American Minister, called to consider for an instant the character of that transaction which has just passed between the two countries. I should detain you long were I to describe all the sources of satisfaction opened to us at last by the Treaty of Washington. I do not mean that it is to be regarded in the light of a controversial victory, but it is in itself that which must be far more gratifying to every honourable mind. It is a great international recognition of those principles of equity which are, I trust, now discovering some modes for the settlement of quarrels better than the brutal arbitrament of the sword. (Cheers.) We have been willing to place in abeyance our own prejudices and our own determined adherence to our views of our particular rights and claims, for the purpose, in the first place, of securing what we believe to be the safest and the most honourable termination of differences, and, in the second place, we hope we may do something—at least, in this one respect of an appeal to a pacific settlement rather than to force—something in the shape of setting an example to the world. (Cheers.) It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction that in leading this great subject to its, I trust, happy termination, we have not been depending alone on the agency of party. (Cheers.) It gives me peculiar pleasure to admit that through the patriotism of the leader of the Opposition and through the willing devotion of Sir Stafford Northcote (cheers) we have enjoyed the assistance of his character and ability, both in the conduct of complicated negotiations, and likewise to the effect of placing a truly national character upon the settlement at which we have arrived. (Cheers) That union of heart, blood, language, and institutions which connects us, notwithstanding the 3,000 miles of sea which roll between us, with our brethren beyond the Atlantic speaks for itself. (Cheers.) The circumstances under which 100 years ago America commenced her career of national freedom and independence—a career in which we all wish her the realization of her most sanguine and proudest hopes (cheers)—chequered the warm affections that ought to have prevailed between the two countries with painful recollections. The very last of these causes of difference has, I believe, now been removed, and I feel we may look forward with reason to a future of perfect harmony with America. (Cheers.) We are able also to cast a glance beyond America, and to say that at this moment when I speak England has not a quarrel, or a controversy, or a subject of difference with one single nation upon the face of the earth. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, these are circumstances which ought to call forth from every mind emotions of thankful satisfaction. (Cheers.) My right hon. friend near me has said with truth that in the times in which we live, and, indeed, in all times, a great nation ought not to speculate upon living by the forbearance of its neighbour, but ought to live upon its own resources, (cheers), and to be strong in the confidence of the wise and free use of those resources for the purpose of its defence. (Cheers.) Most true as is that doctrine, never, I believe, will it be forgotten, never neglected in this country; but it is also much—aye, it is more than all this, that we look forward as one of the great sources of our strength to this, that, possibly in a great degree from the situation which we enjoy, we have no real conflict of interests with any other people that exists, and there is nothing to prevent us, unless it be our own fault, from cultivating with one and all relations not only of commerce, but of friendship and affection. To contribute however little towards the realization of these results during the time, be it long or short, for which we may be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the country, as it has been so it will continue to be the main desire, the constant and steady aim of the Ministry whose health you have been so kind as to propose. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Two Houses of Parliament."

The Lord Chancellor, who was well received, said—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The Lord Mayor has kindly proposed to you the toast of the House of Lords, and has expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing the harmony which exists between those two great institutions of the realm—the two Houses of the Legislature—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. (Cheers.) He has also pointed your attention to the constitution of the House of Peers, which has the singular advantage so often mentioned—though I shall not dwell upon it—that while on the one hand striking its roots deep in the history of the country it continues on the other to bear fresh leaves and fresh fruit. (Cheers.) You have heard, in that most eloquent discourse which the Ambassador of France has delivered in your hearing, in that language in which every nice shade of thought is so much better expressed than in any other language of Europe, the advantage of adhering at once to your own institutions and of marching, with a firm and steady step, in the way of progress (cheers); and I believe there is no surer method of real progress than planting one foot firmly on the past while you advance with firmness and decision to the future. (Cheers.) Now, as regards the constitution and functions of the House of Lords, you are all so well acquainted with its history that I need not dilate upon it. I am, myself, an example of the fresh blood which is being continually poured into that House, while on the other hand you have the great advantage that the scions of those more august houses whose names in the history of our country have been associated with the most interesting developments of our institutions have for the most part acquired in the House of Commons those habits of business and that appreciation of the real sentiments of the country which must be so valuable to them when placed in the House of Lords. Surely then, we, as a Government, have no reason to complain? The country who have supported us in the great measures I am about to refer to have no reason to complain of the House of Lords, which has had the courage to pass such great and important measures as the Irish Church Bill, the Irish Land Bill, the Education Bill, and the University Tests Bill. Nor need we be in any way desponding or fearful about the future as to continued harmony between the two great branches of the Legislature. (Cheers.) But, as I have referred to the address of the Ambassador of France, I may also allude to the equally eloquent and no less interesting discourse of the American Minister (cheers), and borrow from it an expression which I am sure you will heartily respond to—which will be as satisfactory to the country as to Her Majesty's Government—that when the House of Commons is disposed, after mature deliberation, to "Go ahead" they should hear from the House of Lords "All right." (Cheers.) We have, as my right hon. friend the Prime Minister has stated, a motion of censure in the House of Lords impending over us, and I cannot sit down without saying that I do not believe any man in the whole country seriously in his heart believes that there ever was any intention or desire on the part of any member of Her Majesty's Government to act otherwise than harmoniously with the Upper branch of the Legislature; that there ever was any desire—which on the part of any Government, would be insane—of quarrelling with that branch of the Legislature—still less that there was any intention, which would be unbecoming in them as Ministers and gentlemen, of insulting that branch of the Legislature. But, on the other hand, I must say that, under the guidance of my right hon. friend the Prime Minister, and on the part of all of us who occupy posts in the Government, I think I may also say we do not intend, we do not dare, where there is any measure which in our judgment affects the welfare and very safety of the country, and where that measure has been supported by the voice of the country, through their representatives—we do not dare to refrain from the exercise of any constitutional power which is placed in our hands to give to the desire of the country its due effect. (Cheers.) I believe the true happiness and welfare of this country may be traced to this—that all the powers of the State have acted in harmony together. The Executive has its powers and consequently its duties; the House of Commons, as representing the whole body of the people, has its powers and duties; the House of Lords, in discharging its functions, has also its duties; and it is by the due exercise on the part of each of their own constitutional powers and duties and never overstepping the limits of the Constitution that the true liberties of the country will be guaranteed. Whatever difference of opinion there may be for a time, I have such confidence in the vitality of our institutions, I have no fear of the result. I do not for one moment desire any violent change in any of these three powers, but I do desire that we shall have a free and fair exercise of them, without that exercise being called in question as an act of violence or insult. On the part of the House of Lords, I beg, my Lord Mayor, to thank you for the honour you have done them by drinking their health.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I rise to return you thanks for the honour you have done the House of Commons in drinking their health. Such a duty has often devolved upon me, and on all former occasions I have felt it a very easy one, because I had nothing to do, but to look back to the past history of that great and august institution in order to find topics of panegyric which were acquiesced in by everyone who heard me. But I honestly confess on the present occasion that the duty I have to discharge is of a somewhat different nature, for I own, in the present state of things, the House of Commons, at least at first sight, requires rather a defence than panegyric. The censors who criticize our proceedings from day to day are not slow to say that this Session has been thrown away—that the labours of the House have been abortive, that it has been wanting to its high mission and great duty, and many other things of that kind. Now, I wish to point out how the truth of this matter really stands. There is no doubt that the demand for legislation has enormously increased and is still increasing. The advance in civilization, humanity, and refinement of the present age will not tolerate many things which excited no repugnance or dislike in the eyes of our ancestors. We cannot submit to the neglect of sanitary arrangements and the propagation of disease almost as a matter of course; we cannot submit to have the great bulk of the nation brought up in ignorance; we cannot allow that institutions unfit for their purpose should be continued merely because they exist, but we insist upon referring everything to the test of reason and right. These things, everyone must admit, throw upon the House of Commons an enormous amount of labour which was not demanded of it in times past, and if it has not been able to rise equal to the demand, I think it is entitled for that reason to fair consideration. But undoubtedly the matter will not stop there. We have no doubt been unable during the Session—and, whatever my right hon. friend (the Prime Minister) may say, he knows very well, as we all know, that we cannot now redeem the promises or hopes with which we commenced the present Session. (Hear, hear.) We know that well, and it will serve no good purpose to dissemble the notorious fact. But has the House of Commons been wanting in zeal or application to its arduous duties? Has it been wanting, whenever its opinion was asked, in giving votes of a decisive character? Has it ever wavered in its opinion? No; no Government ever had, on the whole, to rely upon more clear or decided support than the present Government has had from the present House of Commons; and if it has not wavered neither have we. (Cheers.) Why, then, is it that the record of its labours is, after all comparatively small? Speaking frankly, the reason is, because, certainly for the first time in my recollection, and perhaps the first time in the history of the House of Commons, that great institution has been worked on principles not only not in accordance with, but in direct antagonism to the principles on which it was established. The intention of those who established representative Government in the House of Commons was when the best and most eminent men had met together, and heard calmly and patiently everything that could be urged on any side, they should come to a decision, and after the minority had been fully heard, the majority should bind the minority. But no one can say that is the principle on which the deliberations of the House of Commons have this Session been conducted. Through no fault of the House of Commons, but through the fault of a very small minority indeed. ("No, no," and cheers), who refused to be bound by the majority (cheers and counter-cheers), a minority belonging to no political party, but which had emancipated itself from all political control, the time of the House, night after night, week after week, and month after month, has been purposely and systematically wasted, so that we have not been able, from want of time and opportunity, not from want of will, to bring to effect the measures we had promised for the Session. On those who have not only done this, but publicly gloried in doing it, the blame must fall. If we have not been able to do all we could wish, much, I hope and believe, we shall still be able to do. But I must also say I think the House of Commons deserves the highest credit and honour for the patience with which it submitted to see itself thwarted, avowedly and deliberately, by a small minority. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) The House of Commons is the only Assembly in the world which does not possess powers by which to curtail the speech of the minority. Rather than that, it has had to bear with patience this persistent process of obstruction and see the hopes of much careful legislation vanish before it. Therefore, I do maintain, and I submit to this audience, that the House of Commons has deserved well of the country in the present Session for its assiduity and industry and moderation, and I sincerely hope that whoever may be called upon to address an assembly of this kind upon the subject next year will be able to say this was an exceptional episode in the history of the House of Commons, and that the practice which has caused so much mischief this Session has been given up, and that the minority will be content to submit, when outvoted, to the opinion, fairly and deliberately expressed, of the majority. (Cheers.) I have, therefore, great pleasure in returning thanks for the House of Commons, which, notwithstanding the circumstances to which I have alluded, is a body which has faithfully discharged its duty, and deserved well of the country. (Cheers.)

BOTH SIDES.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

THIS is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what it is all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current questions. Well-informed persons are warned off.

SHOULD A LIFE ANNUITY OF £15,000 BE GRANTED TO PRINCE ARTHUR?

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and Colonel Beresford, as spokesmen of 289 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—	Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr Dixon, and Sir W. Lawson, as spokesmen of fifty-one members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—
1. "Her Majesty on ascending the throne relinquished the possession of a large estate, and the civil list was a settlement"—in lieu thereof—"and one not to her Majesty's advantage."	1. "If this institution (of royalty) is necessary, the people have already found money enough for it," and "Lord Brougham, in 1837, opposed the amount of the civil list."
2. "The margin of her Majesty's income over which she has control does not admit of the same discretion as to saving which a private person can exercise."	2. "If it is essential that such a provision should be made, Parliament has already granted funds sufficient for the purpose."
3. "If you granted to the Sovereign a sum which would enable her to provide for younger children, you would relax or destroy the salutary moral control of Parliament" over the "junior members of the Royal family."	3. "Nobody will affirm that the Prince cannot find useful work in the world," and he should not, therefore, be told "Nothing is expected from you, no good is looked for," or made "a pensioner on the people."
4. "There is a moral liability on the part of Parliament to provide adequately for the younger members of the Royal family."	4. "The grant will tax the people not for services rendered or to be rendered."
5. The present arrangement with regard to the Civil List is "excellent so long as it is worked in a spirit of liberality, prudence, and attachment to the Sovereign," but "would be grievously marred, and become hardly practicable were it to be dealt with in a diffident spirit."	5. "If we have for so many years been able to go on without the performance of those (royal) duties, or with a diminished performance of them, there must be a considerable saving of charge," and "that saving should be directed to the maintenance of other members of the Royal Family."
6. £15,000 a year "is less than the average income of the House of Lords," and there are in the country "800 persons in receipt of incomes of from ten to fifty thousand a-year."	6. "If there be one danger greater than another in this country it is the existence, side by side with these enormous incomes, of that poverty which we are all seeking to remove, and which we all deplore."
7. £15,000 a-year is "a very moderate sum relative to former precedents and to the justice of the case; much of it is appropriated for offices which must be established, and which the country requires should be kept up."	7. It is "shameless, wanton, wasteful, and wicked extravagance" to give £15,000 a-year to "a young prince who is but just entering on his majority."
8. "The working-class are the wealthiest class in the country."	8. "If the people could be convinced that the superfluous expenses of monarchy were put an end to, the tendency to a republican feeling would be much checked."
9. "Republican institutions would be more expensive than monarchical."	9. "The working classes consider that republican institutions would be less costly than monarchy."
10. "During the present year Her Majesty has found herself able to undertake a greater number of public duties."	10. "The great mass of the people are anxious that the Sovereign should come more amongst them than she has done for some considerable time."
11. "Many entertainments have been given at Buckingham Palace."	11. "When the country settled the large sum of money on Her Majesty at the beginning of the reign the object was to keep up the pageantry of the Crown," and the people "feel that they do not get their money's worth."

WAS THE INTERPOSITION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE IN ORDER TO ATTAIN THE OBJECT OF THE ARMY BILL AFTER IT HAD BEEN REJECTED BY THE LORDS, A JUSTIFIABLE ACT?

The Duke of Richmond, Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Romilly, Lord Derby, Lord Longford, Lord Russell, and Lord Cairns, as spokesmen of 162 members of the House of Lords, say "No," because—	Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Penzance, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Northbrook, and the Lord Chancellor, as spokesmen of 82 members of the House of Lords, say "Yes," because—
1. "It is an unjustifiable stretch of the Prerogative to abolish a vast network of vested interests without the concurrence of Parliament."	1. There is a "distinction between straining the Prerogative and allowing a portion of it to be embodied in an Act of Parliament."
2. "If it was thought at the beginning of the Session that the prerogative was not strong enough to abolish purchase without an Act of Parliament, what has rendered the Prerogative strong enough to do it now?"	2. "Purchase could have been abolished by Royal Warrant at any time, but for pecuniary compensation to the officers it was necessary to apply to Parliament."
3. "By the exercise of the Prerogative the decision of the Lords has been over-ruled," and "the course taken is a direct interference with the function of the House of Lords," and "places the Crown almost in direct antagonism with it."	3. It was impossible for the Government to "do nothing," or "to postpone indefinitely the work before them in view of the great responsibility under which they laboured."
4. "If the House of Lords can only retain authority by always sacrificing their opinions to others, is it worth while to retain it at all?"	4. The House of Lords has "recovered strength and authority" by "avoiding differences of opinion with the other House of Parliament."
5. The question is not one of "grammar" or of "precise definition," but of a "high constitutional" character.	5. The Duke of Richmond's motion contains the word "Executive," which is "an adjective, and not a substantive."
6. It is "childish to declare that the Government could not for the next one or two years prevent over-regulation prices without cutting off, root and branch, the whole system of Purchase."	6. The Government has, since the report of the Commission, obtained for the first time "official knowledge" that over-regulation—*i.e.*, illegal—prices are paid for commissions, and that illegality cannot be abolished without abolishing Purchase.
7. "A dormant Royal Prerogative," such as this is, has always been watched by Parliament with the greatest jealousy," and the act of the Government in this instance "is without precedent in history."	7. The Government is placed in a position of an entirely unprecedented character.
8. "It is only through the forbearance exercised from time to time by the House of Lords that collisions between the Houses of Parliament have been averted."	8. "The Constitution consists essentially of a spirit of moderation and good sense between the different branches of the Legislature."
9. "The exercise of the Prerogative is illegal if it affects private interests:" in this instance it effects many private interests, and its "legality is certainly open to question."	9. "The proceeding is perfectly legal," and the Crown "has always exercised the Prerogative as now exercised freely and without question."
10. "The matter was put ostensibly under the control of the two Houses of Parliament, and then suddenly and unexpectedly withdrawn from that control."	10. "The Government have taken the only course they could adopt with credit to themselves or justice to the country."
11. "The Act of 1?9 gave indeed, a statutory power to the Crown to regulate prices of Purchase, but not to abolish Purchase, and its abolition by Royal Prerogative is therefore not exercisable under the statute.	11. "The Law Officers of the Crown were consulted" in this matter by the Government.

AUDITOR.

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12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor... ...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.
R. V. REID, Esq. (MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT, & CO.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM, & CO.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.

BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.

SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is GUARANTEED to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

AGENTS.

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Ahmedabad	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Allahabad	Agra Savings Bank. Allahabad Bank. Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allyghur	C. W. Kinloch, Esq.
Aska	F. J. V. Minchin, Esq.
Aurungabad	G. E. King, Esq.
Bareilly	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Baroda	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Belgaum	H. Forte[illegible]olman, Esq.
Benares	Dr. [illegible]
Beypore	Messrs. [illegible], Irvine & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. [illegible] Watson & Co.
Broach	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Buxar	Philip W. [illegible]rter, Esq.
Calcutta	The Bank of Calcutta. Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co. Messrs. Barham, Hill & Co. Messrs. D. Manockjee & Co.
Calicut	Messrs. Andrew, Irvine & Co.
Cannanore	Messrs. Peerjee M. and Sons.
Carwar District	H. B. Major, Esq.
Cashmere	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Cochin	Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
Coconada	Messrs. Bowden Brothers & Co.
Compta	Ludha Dewakur, Esq.
Cuttack	Messrs. Scott & Co.
Darjeeling	Messrs. J. Doyle & Co.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Dinapore	Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co.
Ferozepore	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Ganjam	F. J. V. Minchin, Esq.
Goa	H. B. Major, Esq.
Gopaulpore	F. J. V. Minchin, Esq.
Gwalior	Messrs. N. Lewin & Co.
Howrah	Messrs. Rushton Brothers.
Hyderabad (Sind)	Byramjee Merwanjee, Esq.
Do. (Deccan)	Cursetjee & Co.
Jaffna (Ceylon)	J. G. Geddes, Esq.
Jehlum	Messrs. Jehangheer and Co.
Jubbulpore	Messrs Howard Brothers.
Jullundur	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Julpigori	Messrs. W. F. Kruger and Co.
Kurrachee	Messrs. Noonan, Maher & Co. Messrs. Jehangheer and Co.
Lahore	T. W. Lett, Esq. Punjab Bank. Jamsetjee's Sons.
Lucknow	Delhi and London Bank. Oudh and United Service Bank. Bank of Upper India.
Madras	Henry F. Gilby, Esq. Messrs. Bowden Brothers & Co.
Mangalore	Messrs. H. Mann & Co.
Masulipatam	Messrs. Maiden & Co.
Meen Meer	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Mhow	Jeewunjee Eduljee's Sons.
Mirzapore	Messrs. Howard Brothers.
Monghyr	Messrs Thomas & Co.
Mooltan	Punjab Bank. Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Moulmein	W. H. Porter, Esq.
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co
Murree	Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co. Punjab Bank.
Murree Hill	Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank. Mussoorie Savings Bank.
Mysore	J. W. Hayes, Esq.
Nagpore	Messrs. Howard Brothers.
Narrakal	Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
Nassick	Byramjee Jehangeerjee, Esq.
Negapatam	Messrs. Oliver & Co.
Nynee Tal	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Oomrawuttee	C. W. Collins, Esq.
Penang (Straits Settlements)	Messrs. Lorrain, Gillespie & Co.
Peshawur	W. G. Doyle, Esq. Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Phillour	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Poona	Frank Orr, Esq.
Rajcote	Messrs. Manockjee Anderjee & Co.
Rangoon	F. N. Burn, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co. Punjab Bank. Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Rutnagherry	Keshew [illegible]nshet, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Sealkote	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co. M. Soobaraya Moodeliar, Esq.
Shanghai	Messrs. Chapman, King, & Co.
Sholapore	L. H. Butcher, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Sukkur	Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Surat	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Tuticorin	F. Adderley, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Vingorla	H. B. Major, Esq.

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON AGENTS.
Messrs. [illegible] REED & Co., 164, Fleet Street, E.C.

LAW AGENT FOR RECOVERY OF CLAIMS ON THE "ALBERT."
JAMES HASWELL, Esq., Writer to H. M.'s Signet.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
H Prentis, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. John Mackenzie.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING

(A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

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THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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Richard Nugent, Esq.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

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Bombay. Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible].

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BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Beg to draw the attention of their Constituents to the following revised PRICE LIST, which contains some important reductions:—

JUST ARRIVED PER NOUVELLE PALLAS, PERSIA, AND CLARA.

		Qts.	Pts.
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	per dozen Rs.	36 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	22 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
Do Bisquit Dubonche (recommended)	do	18 0	...
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do St. Jullien Medoc (our own Brand)	do	10 0	5 -
Do St. Jullien Hantifaye	do	9 0	...
Do Medoc (Barsac)	do	13 0	...
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 8
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	16 0	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
Do Pints, 12 in a case.	do	...	14 0
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	per dozen	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse"	do	18 0	...
Do Swaine and Boord's	do	19 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	13 0	7 0
OIL—Best Olive Oil	do	16 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	6 0	...
VINEGAR—Best Pure Wine Vinegar	per dozen	6 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	2 8	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	per dozen	5 12	3 12
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Messrs. B. and S. are always ready to supply all other Wines, Liquors, Oilmanstores, &c., not mentioned above, at the lowest market rates, and beg to refer to their Price List, which can be had on application.

All orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to MR. ED. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
WATSON'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tinlined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

_ J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—
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Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

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